MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c

VOL. XXVIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1860. NO. 8.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

GUNBRIGHT AND BUCKHORN.

We are in the habit of calling everything grass which may be made into hay for cattle, although some of the forage that we thus prepare for winter food for our cattle is not, strictly speaking, grass. There are two kinds of plants, or as some call them grasses, which grow in bog lands, and are often cut for hay which deserve more attention than they generally receive from farmers.

One of these is the Gunbright or scouring rush, and the other is the Buckhorn brake. The Gunbright is a species of quite an extensive genus of plants called by Botanists "*Equisetum.*" It makes, when cut early and properly cured an excellent hay. It contains a considerable quantity of saccharine matter. It is coated also with a fine pellicle of silicious matter, which gives it a rough feel, and on this account has been used for scouring metallic articles. The old Continentalers used to rub their old "firelocks" with it, and hence it was called "Gunbright." It grows in low wet lands. Does better where an inch or two of water can stand around its roots until July. The seed is invisible to the naked eye. It spreads much by the roots, which, in places congenial to its growth, will fill the muddy soil like a mat. When well cured, cattle are exceedingly fond of it in winter, and it has been found almost equal to corn-fodder for milch cows, as it both increases and enriches their milk. If fed out in too large q antities it is apt to prove a little cathartic on account of the silicious matter of its coating. This plant has joints three or four inches in length, and, if allowed to dry too much in the process of curing, it will separate at each of these joints, which makes it difficult to pitch on and off the cart in getting it into the barn. It seems to us, that this plant should receive more attention, and some researches made into the best process of propagating it. As a general thing in this country, the kinds of grass growing in such wet places as we have named, are the flat water grasses (most of these are of the *carex*, or rush genus) and are of very little value as forage, being destitute of nutritive matter for stock. If their place could be filled with this "scouring-rush," or "joint-rush," as it is also called, the product would be very valuable. We should like to hear remarks upon this subject from those of our readers who have used this kind of forage for their cattle, and have had experience in getting it, and made observations on the manner of its growth.

The other plant which we mentioned above, is the "*Buckhorn brake*," or, more properly, "*Buckhorn Fern.*" This is one of the large ferns that grow more or less abundantly in low lands, and in wet situations. It belongs, if we mistake not, to the genus of plants called by botanists "*Osmunda.*" The root is frequently dug for medicinal purposes. It contains, at certain seasons of the year, a large quantity of pure mucilage, which it gives out by being digested in warm water. This root is made up of elongated scales, adhering at the bottom together almost in one point, and the cluster when separated, has a resemblance to a short piece of horn; hence we suppose the name of "Buckhorn" is given to it.

The leaves and stalk, if cut early, when they are tender, also contain considerable mucilage, and are liked by cattle and sheep. This mucilage affords nutriment to them, and it is therefore valuable as forage. In our immediate vicinity it grows about the margins of swamps and low streams and bogs, in scattered masses, but in other parts of the State, especially on some of the lowlands or intervals of the Saco, below Fryeburg, it forms quite an extensive and uniform and extensive spread, and is cut for hay. On some of the natural meadows on the frontier of Maine, we have seen it thus spread over large tracts, affording a good burthen of forage, if cut for that purpose. This also belongs to that class of plants whose seed is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. What would be the best way of propagating it, is the question. They have seeds in a part of their branches, which, when shaken off, give the appearance of smoke. It is possible that this may be scattered in places congenial to its growth, at suitable times, and thus be propagated; but what time in the season this would be best, or what would be the best mode of doing this, is not known at present. It is does not, like the joint rush, grow so freely in standing water. It would be, however, if it could be easily propagated, a vast deal better crop in bog meadows than the sour and almost worthless water grasses, or *carices*, above alluded to; and if some feasible mode of propagating them could be devised, would render such lands much more valuable than they are at present.

KING'S COUNTY, N. B., AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. At a general meeting of the King's Co. Central Agricultural Society, held at the Hampton House on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, 1859, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:

President—I. B. S. Raymond.

Vice Presidents—James Fairweather, J. D. M. Keator.

Directors—John M. Raymond, Charles Smith, Henry B. Fowler, Silas Raymond, R. S. Matthew, Charles Dixon, David Smith, George Crawford, James M Hallett.

Treasurer—Samuel Hallett.

Secretary—J. E. Fairweather.

AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

We are requested to say that a supply of Mr. Goodale's Agricultural Report has been placed in the hands of the State Librarian for public distribution. Any of our farmer friends desirous of obtaining copies can do so by applying to their Representative during the present session of the Legislature.

For the Maine Farmer.

SETTLING LANDS IN FRANKLIN CO.

The following communications have been received in response to the inquiries of a correspondent some two weeks since:—

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 19th inst. your correspondent, over the signature of "A Constant reader," has an idea of trying to make the wilderness blossom like the rose, and turns his thoughts towards this county for that purpose. Right, exactly right. Having explored quite a portion of the wild lands in this county the past season, I would say to Constant Reader, that No. 1, 3d Range, (Jackson Plantation,) contains some very rich interval land which is for sale. No. 2, same range, (see map of Maine,) is very fine, rich soil. A county road was located last fall from Jackson Plantation to Rangely, (14 miles,) passing through those Townships which hold out substantial inducements to settlers, but those Townships are owned by proprietors.

The Kennebago, or upper Androscoggin valley, is as fine a settling region as a Constant Reader and a good worker can ask for. No. 3, 4th Range is a very desirable Township. This and all above it to the boundary line is State land, but none of it is lotted for settlement. I see by the order of notice that S. Dill Esq., and others, are to petition the present Legislature to make an appropriation to locate a road through this valley, and open the land to settlement—a very reasonable request. It seems to me that there can be no good ground for neglecting the best interests of the State in this matter any longer. Let this be done at once, and Constant Reader can find full play for his laudable spirit of enterprise, and scores of strong arms by his side. Being personally acquainted with some of the gentlemen to whom you refer for information in this matter, I am able to recognize the wisdom of the reference, and with all deference would add to the list, Abner Toothaker, Esq., of Rangely, who, by reason of his proximity to the wild lands of Franklin, and his great experience as a woodman, could give as reliable information regarding them, as any man in the county. L.

Jay, Jan. 20, 1860.

MR EDITOR:—I notice in the *Maine Farmer* of this week, an inquiry in regard to the survey of the wild lands of Franklin county.

For the information of the inquirer, I would say: The wild lands are surveyed into lots of from 100 to 160 acres, in the following towns, viz: Phillips, No. 6 Plantation, Letter E, Madrid, Salem, Rangely and Dallas—amounting to some 90,000 or 100,000 acres. In the three towns—Phillips, No. 6 Plantation, and Letter E—there are 15,000 acres of good settling, or timber land, of which I am agent and with much pleasure would show "A Constant Reader," or any other person who wishes to purchase, a part or all of them.

North of Rangely are some six or eight townships that are only surveyed into towns. 125,000 acres of this belong to the State. For further description of these latter lands, see Mr. S. L. Goodale's Agricultural Report for 1859, p. 235.

Respectfully yours,

SEWARD DILL.

Phillips, Jan. 20, 1850.

THE CREEPER BREED OF SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed in the *Farmer*, of late, some interesting items in relation to sheep. But there is one variety of the sheep kind which has not been mentioned, to my knowledge, in the colums of your paper. I have reference to the *creeper* (or Ancon) breed of sheep. I would like to inquire, through the *Farmer*, if they are as profitable to keep as the common sheep? What are the relative properties and qualities of them, compared with other sheep; and also, the relative productiveness in wool and lambs? Are they orderly and peaceable, with regard to fences; or, like the native "long legged sheep," will they leave the pasture at any moment "the fit comes on them," in quest of better feed? Where can this breed of sheep, pure bloods, be procured, and at what price?

If you, Mr. Editor, or any of your kind readers, having had some experience in keeping two or more breeds of sheep, and especially the *creeper* breed, will answer the above inquiries, and give any other information concerning them that may be deemed requisite, a favor will not only be conferred on me alone, but, I trust on many others interested in the subject. SAMUEL TRUE.

East Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 4, 1860.

REMARKS. We have no knowledge of this breed of sheep.—*N. E. Farmer.*

NOTE. If our brothers of the *New England Farmer* will turn to Dwight's Travels, they will there find an account of the origin of the *Otter* or *creeper* breed of sheep, which was in the town of Mendon, Mass. We used to have them in Maine, but have not seen any for some years, probably they have become extinct. They were a good bodied, medium sized sheep, and very quiet. They were unable to run over stone walls or leap fences. ED. ME. FARMER.

HOME AGAIN.

Dr. Abernethy Grover, who went over to Europe not long ago on business, made a flying visit through the north of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and thence to England, and has recently returned to his home in North Albany, (Oxford Co.) The doctor is a good farmer, and he carried his agricultural eyes with him, and used them to good advantage while there, examining, observing and enquiring of the farmers of the countries through which he passed. He visited the government agricultural and experimental farm and school in Sweden, and obtained seeds of roots and grains acclimated in that region, with a view of giving them a trial on his farm at home.

In a line received from him the other day, he says:—"I also spent a day in the Smithfield market, examining the comparative merits of the various breeds of cattle—found your little Galloway there in all his perfection—was there during the Christmas market-day, the best day in the year for prize cattle."

We have no doubt this visit of the doctor's to the farms and farm schools and markets of Europe, will prove beneficial to Maine in more ways than one.

[The following remarks in regard to some of the varieties of sheep in Europe, is from a friend who has travelled among them and seen them at home, and are, therefore, reliable. We thank him for the communication, and shall be happy to receive more from his pen whenever it suits his convenience and leisure.] ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE SAXONY BUCK AND HIS FAMILY AT HOME.

The Saxony sheep is known as the most celebrated for the fineness and evenness of its fleece, of any of the Merino families in the world. It may, with much force, be said, that it is only at home in Germany. Many attemps have been made in this country, at much expense, to introduce and propagate this species, but, owing to many circumstances that might be mentioned, as yet, no one is said to have met with full success. It is valued only for its fleece—a pure blood affords no mutton. It was said thirty years ago that a merino mutton was unfit for the table; I always supposed this a prejudice. This was about the time of the first introduction of the Saxon to this country, and if they attempted to use the Saxony mutton the saying was correct.

Comparatively few, however, of the many Saxony sheep in Germany, are the pure Electoral. The pure blood is mostly in the hands of certain of the nobility, and it may be well that it is so, as its physical character and constitution soon shows any neglect. A perfect buck is valued at fifteen hundred dollars, stands in a marble stall, is three feet four inches in height, with a corresponding length, his horns alone weighing from sixty to seventy-five pounds. His wants are supplied with as much care and he is kept as tidy as our best stock horse; his head is erect with a large fiery eye, full of spirit and majesty; open his wool and it shows a length of from four to five inches, with a fineness of from twenty-six to twenty-seven hundred strands to the square inch, but discloses a light, spirited frame and a weak constitution; in fact, only a splendid article to a fancier of fine wool.

His family, though it can hardly be said to occupy a marble stall, receive a corresponding care, a faithful shepherd being in constant attendance, night and day, both summer and winter. In winter they are carefully housed at all times, fed regularly upon hay, chopped straw and oats, seldom with high feed but great regularity, and carefully littered; in summer they are as carefully housed by night and from storms, nor are they led to their feed till the dew is nearly off. For a month or two before shearing the shepherd constantly watches the clouds for an approaching shower; for woe be to that shepherd and his flock if a smart shower overtakes him when his flock is carrying its full fleece; it lays them all flat; with a wet fleece they cannot walk, and many of them do not survive it. About their lambing, much extra care is needed as they are universally bad nurses and their young is weakly. The ewes are held at from twenty-five to sixty dollars, and no one can purchase one with lamb at any such price.

I have been looking at the Saxon brought to his highest perfection. Germany does not abound n such sheep; of the many fine wooled sheep in that country, very few would be credited with a distant relationship. With large flocks much less care is taken to keep up its character and supply its wants. Many proprietors number their flocks by thousands; and one, Paul, Prince of Esterhazy, by millions. Each shepherd takes charge of about five hundred. In general the large flocks are poor and ill-looking, averaging in looks much lower than our coarsest wooled sheep of the States; and, in fact, there are no natural reasons why we should not rear a much better sheep, especially in Maine, than any other part of the world. With the highest hills, the lowest and most fertile valleys, why should not Maine, in wool and mutton, rival any southern state in cotton? It is true we have long winters, but no longer nor more severe than most European countries where wool and mutton are grown in perfection. But I do not now propose to discuss the point whether it would be for the advantage of Maine to grow wool exclusively, nor whether the Saxon would be the best breed for its farmers, or the most advisable as a cross, but only to look in among our neighbors. Our markets are entirely different, our natural advantages, however, are far in the advance. Many of their ideas are seemingly better than ours, and should be adopted; some worse and should not be practiced. I propose in a further communication to take a look at another celebrated family, a mutton family peculiar to England, the South Down.

Albany, Jan. 1860. JONATHAN.

For the Maine Farmer.

WHY DON'T THEY BEAR.

MR. EDITOR:—Can you tell me why my plum trees don't bear? Some twelve years ago I obtained some plum trees of the red variety, called by some, pomegranates. The trees are thrifty, but they don't bear. I have a number of trees big enough to bear half a bushel apiece, and I have never had a quart of plums from the whole of them, and all the time my neighbor's trees, where I got mine, bear bountifully L. S.

Abbot, Jan. 23*d*, 1860.

NOTE. No, sir. We are not able to tell what the trouble is with your trees without a careful examination of them. They may live too well or too poor, or insects may injure the blossoms. Perhaps you have placed them where they live too fast, and therefore run to wood too much. If that be the case check their supply of food by pruning their roots in the spring, and shortening their branches in August.

Pear trees are sometimes made to bear by digging about them and starting them up a little, and then covering the roots over again. This is a species of root pruning, as it breaks off some of the rootlets, and checks too great a supply of nourishment. We advise our friend to experiment with them. If he kills them in so doing, he will be no worse off, for there is little difference in value between a dead plum tree and a barren one. ED.

☞ The hay crop of Maine averages 1,000,000 tons, worth $10,000,000 per annum, and the amount of pasturage is as much more. Grass is and always must be the staple crop of Maine. Our long winters do it good, and not harm.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

[CONTINUED.]

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

AFTERNOON—REGULAR MEETING.

Mr. NORTON gave the results of his experience in feeding straw and roots as a substitute for hay. He had found that straw together with one peck of turnips daily, answered as well as good hay alone. The value of root crops had so far grown upon the appreciation of the farmers of Waldo county, that they now raised double the quantity produced ten years ago.

Mr. N. wished to correct an impression somewhat prevalent, that the Waldo Society's premiums were not available to any one except its members. He would cite one fact. A young lady, in his neighborhood, who was poor and lame, was induced to undertake needlework; and out of five specimens which she produced, four commanded premiums over the work of the accomplished ladies of the city of Belfast. The young lady referred to was not a member of the Society. The stimulus which the Society had given to improvement in the use of the needle, was remarkable. And, indeed, all forms of agricultural industry had been profitably encouraged by the Society.

Mr. CHANDLER (while the Board waited for reports) inquired if any one could propose a remedy for the ravages of ants upon gooseberry bushes. He found them under the curled up leaves of his, working great destruction.

Mr. DILL said a plentiful supply of salt around the bush, after it had been freed from weeds and grass, would put a stop to those ravages.

Mr. GOODALE said that the ant sometimes had sins laid to its charge for which it was not responsible. He did not believe the ant usually did harm to plants. The trouble referred to was caused by the aphis or fly, (usually green—sometimes black) which exhausted the plant of its sap and delivered it as a sweetish liquid which attracted the ants. These aphides multiply with astonishing rapidity, and sometimes are very troublesome. They can be destroyed by a solution of whale oil soap, one pound to three gallons of water.

Mr. CHANDLER asked if any member knew of a protection against "yellow bugs." He thought ashes useful, but it was difficult to apply ashes.

Mr. GOODALE said the box with gauze covering was efficient; but an easier remedy was found in wadding, which, split into thin sheets, spread over the young vines, and confined by lumps of earth, was excellent. It would not hinder the growth, but rather promote it. A simple box, six inches high, was sufficient to keep the bugs off.

Mr. DRUMMOND used flour barrels, sawn in two, and the heads knocked out.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Topic No. 5, submitted the following

REPORT.

Your Committee, appointed to consider the need of veterinary science in Maine, have carefully attended to the duty.

We believe this to be one of the most pressing of our wants; one which is hurtful to the health of the man, as well as the beast, inasmuch as he depends, for his daily food, upon animals which may be in a more or less diseased condition, without the means to prevent, or even to know that such is the fact. There exists, in truth, no intimate a connection between the man and his beasts, that if they suffer, in ever so little, from disease or accident not only, but from bad management, discomfort or even the want of unremittant, thoughtful care, which shall anticipate all dangers, the owner must also suffer in commensurate degree.

By its absence, we not only have constantly recurring losses and frequent depreciation of the property which we possess in our live stock, but, equally too, the annoyance of feeling that in each instance we play the fool ourselves in parting with money spent upon some pretending ignoramus whom we employ, because it must, perforce, be either him or none.

As the barber-surgeon of olden time erected in the most conspicuous place his banded pole, and, in the absence of more skillful ability, attracted those who required either shaving or the letting of blood, so now the farrier, as he is called—the quack as he is—thrusts his impudent promises before our eyes in public print, and from this complete absence of thorough veterinary science and practical skill, draws us into the support of ignorant assumption, and very often, knavish empiricism.

With filthy lotions, useless liniment, offensive applications, and revolting medicines, (among the most common of which are fresh animal excrements and a decoction of domestic guano,) the country "cow-doctor" essays to mend constitutions and soothe stomachs more delicate and more sensitive than those of man, because never injured-by evil practices to which he resorts for the purpose of either living as much in a minute as possible-or destroying consciousness of an existence he cannot make sufficiently agreeable; while the practice of the city "horse-doctor" is an improvement upon this only in its being less nasty but more dangerous.

On such as these we, who are absolutely free from any veterinary acquirements, must entirely depend, while those who, from having invested considerable capital in live stock, and from this fact are forced to attempt some reading upon the subject, can get no other aid in guiding their efforts.

An impression seems to prevail, that but little study is necessary to qualify a man to practice this art; that only the exercise of a little common sense, as it is often said, with an active observation, is all that is required for successfully treating the diseases of cows, horses, sheep, and swine. But the advantages of high attainments in the man who practices the treatment of disease in his brother man, are more generally recognized. Your Committee cannot permit this impression to go unchallenged. While they admit that his bad habits, and willful persistence in his own way, may more frequently complicate his disorders, and vitiate his blood, yet he has the power of indicating the parts affected and to convey a clear idea of his disorder, upon which his physician may very readily make a diagnosis of the case. But the veterinarian has no such aid; he is thrown at once upon his own knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology and natural history; his perceptive faculties require to be far more acute and his judgment fully as sound; for him, too, man complicates the disorders of animals by the artificial position in which he retains them. Wilson says, "The veterinary art, according to the present acceptation of the phrase, comprehends a knowledge of the external form, as well as the internal structure and economy of our domestic quadrupeds,—their appropriate management,—the nature, causes, and treatment of their disorders,—and the art of shoeing such of them as may be found to require it."

Dr. Cuming, in the suggestive paper given us by Mr. Goodale in the Report of 1859, very pertinently says: "Were it not a fact patent to observation, it would hardly be credited, that an intelligent and literary people like that of the United States, and loving horses as they do, have yet the first step to take, for placing veterinary surgery in the position of an art and science in their country. But so it is, and veterinary literature, adapted to the wants and circumstances of the western continent, has yet to be written. This is said in no disparaging spirit, but is simply expressive of the little that has yet been attempted, in comparison with the greatness of the work to do; and if any one doubts its truth, let him point out the publications that exist to disprove it. In all of them that the author has seen (he says) the descriptions of diseases are too palpably English to be applicable to American circumstances; while the modes of treatment prescribed, wherever originality has been attempted, are too American to be of use in any but the slightest cases, or those that would do better if left by themselves."

In connection with Dr. Cuming's name, and the existing poverty of veterinary knowledge which is ours, and with a thought upon the constant and incalculable good we might have from the presence of an educated practitioner of this art, your Committee desire to call the attention of the Board to the results already known to all, from the article on Horse Shoeing, writen by this thorough veterinary surgeon, and published in our Report of 1857, the merits of which are very widely recognized. Who of us can doubt, that the gain of dollars to this State from the information imparted by that single paper, is sufficient to give a handsome support to such a man, if it could be gathered and devoted to this object? and who can estimate the gain which would accrue to us by his constant residence here? Losses, to have been thus avoided, have occurred within the observation of each member of your Committee, which would have amounted to a very considerable sum, to be counted by hundreds, if not by thousands of dollars.

And to a few hints dropped by Dr. Cuming while inspecting the neat stock of one member, he is indebted for a most decided improvement in rearing his young animals, so that by his present practice he obtains results in one year which before his interview with that able man required two.

Such being the views of your Committee, they would urge the Board to adopt the resolve, "That the need of veterinary science in Maine is such as to demand earnest efforts to secure its benefits."

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
E. L. HAMMOND,
WM. E. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*

Mr. DILL said that in no department of agriculture was there a greater want than in that to which the report related. Our cattle were sick of all manner of diseases, and without a remedy. The loss of property from the prevailing ignorance was not the worst result. Men were tempted to sell their sick cattle to drovers, where the disease was of such a character as to be hidden from superficial observation, and drovers were in turn tempted to sell to the butchers. It was sickening to reflect upon the probable amount of diseased meat which was consumed by the people. A few competent veterinary surgeons in Maine would so instruct stock growers as to do away with much of this trouble.

Mr. DAVIS thought the communities were rare where sick cattle would be knowingly sold to drovers. If however, the evil existed, he hoped a remedy would be proposed.

Mr. DILL was not prepared with a remedy, but he enlarged upon the subject of need.

Mr. ANDERSON had no idea that the evil existed to so great an extent as indicated by the gentleman from Franklin county; but he was satisfied it was sufficiently extensive to demand action on the part of our people. He believed remunerative fields were open in Maine for veterinary surgeons. The people of New Brunswick moved in this matter some years ago, and induced a Professor of Veterinary Surgery to come over from the Edinburgh University and settle among them. He hoped, however, that Maine would not imitate the example of that Province in following up such an invitation with inadequate compensation. He believed she would not. If we could be sure to get a really scientific man to settle in Portland, or even Boston, the demand from this State upon his knowledge would, Mr. A thought, be remunerative. For the present, Mr. A. did not know one such surgeon who was accessable.

Mr. GOODALE said our greatest need was to know and feel our own wants in this regard. If the people were really alive to this, the demand would create the supply. Dr. Cumming, the late distinguished veterinary surgeon of New Brunswick came over from the Veterinary College at Edinburgh at the instigation of the New Brunswick Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, and if Dr. C. had lived a few days longer, Maine would doubtless have secured a competent surgeon through his instrumentality. At the time of his death he was in correspondence with a surgeon and was about to advise him to move to Portland; but the doctor's death intervened, and the surgeon effected engagements elsewhere. Mr. G. thought however, that the promulgation of our needs in this regard, through the reports of this Society, would result in bringing a veterinary surgeon to reside among us.

The Veterinary College of Edinburgh began in a very small way not very long ago. Dr. Dick and one other professor lectured a whole term to a class of one, but now the College was one of the most flourishing institutions of Europe.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. CARGILL submitted a report on Topic No. 10, namely: "What are the prominent causes of the decay of fruit trees, and what are the remedies." The report, at his request was recommitted, but was first made the subject of discussion.

Mr. MOULTON thought the cause of decay in many cases was to be found in the fact that the trees selected for transplanting were of forced growth. Such, for want of hardiness, die. Many, also, especially those from New York nurseries, were grafted at the root, and the grafting being imperfect, the root threw out shoots of the old stock and the tops died. Budding, he regarded as a tender mode of growing a new variety upon an old one, and not to be preferred. Trees raised upon light soil, with forced culture are apt to fail. His course was to raise from nurseries and graft in to the top. In this way he got good healthy trees. With the exception of the failure of his Baldwins during the last two severe seasons, he had had good success with all his trees. The man who procures trees of native variety, moderately grown, and confines them to a medium growth, may have a permanent orchard almost any where. He had an orchard of forty trees in a bog, another of forty on a pine plain. Those on the plain had suffered more by the severity of recent seasons than those in the bog, but both did well. In the bog referred to the water covered the ground ten months in the year. Two feet below the surface was a hard subsoil. He grew on the bog Baldwins, Bell-flowers, and Sweet Russets, with other kinds. Last year the trees in the bog yielded better than any others except those standing alone in pastures or other fields. The trees in the bog were a little slower in growth than the others, which were somewhat aided by manures.

Mr. GOODALE asked if Mr. M. would recommend bogs for orchards.

Mr. MOULTON replied no, but every farmer should have an orchard, and if he had no other place for it than a bog, it should be planted in that. A bog, however, that was not underlaid by a hard pan, would afford a sorry chance for an orchard.

Mr. TRUE asked if Mr. M. had any experience in grafting old trees with long limbs.

Mr. M. replied that he had a tree fifty or sixty years old which, after thirty years of improper pruning, had become considerably rotten and hollow. He took off nearly the whole top and grafted it, and then plowed about it and manured, and in five years the tree had to be shored up so great was the weight of fruit. Plowing was very useful to orchards, but it should be very shoal. No grass should be suffered about the trees. If kept clear of grass the borer would trouble them but little.

Mr. GOODALE said that it was easier to prevent than to remedy the ravages of the borer. The borer that infested the apple was the same that assailed the mountain ash and other trees. The fly was about in July and deposited its eggs in the bark near the ground. He had known whole orchards saved by piling dirt ten inches high about the trunks during this month. In August the egg of the borer is hatched. During this month a careful inspection should be made, and the eggs destroyed. A few minutes' time spent on each tree would be sufficient. With a knife or thumb nail they could be easily destroyed, and the work of protection accomplished for the year. A wash of whale-oil soap about the trunk would also answer.

Mr. G. had no objection to budding. Budding was, of course, for young trees only, and could be attended to in August, after the buds were ripe.

Mr. G. had heard, often, complaint about trees of forced growth. But he cared not how fast a tree grew if it ripened its wood thoroughly. Many fed their trees with animal manures and produced a soft growth which would not endure winter. He liked best ashes or guano for trees. They would ripen best when stimulated by these manures. If, late in August, it be found that the young limbs lack firmness, they should be pinched, and would then ripen. Young trees, grown on sandy soil, were not so likely to be hardy as those grown on heavy soil. Not a few persons deemed it essential that trees should be started in soil like that to which they were to be transplanted. Mr. G. demanded only that the trees should be of healthy growth. One of his customers came to him with an order for trees grown on sandy soil. They were supplied, but a few grown on clay soil were also taken by way of experiment, and all transplanted to a sandy soil. The result was that in six years the trees with clay soil origin were three times as large as the others.

Mr. TRUE had found that well sheltered orchards yielded best, other things being equal. In districts of Cumberland county which had suffered very extensively by the late severe seasons, were here and there orchards that had been entirely saved by proper shelter from the winds. Evergreens should be set to the windward of exposed orchards. They could be planted with very little expense. His mode of transplanting evergreens was this: He visited his pastures and with an axe cut round the roots of small evergreens so as to be able to lift a good ball of earth with the roots. Without this ball of earth the tree would die. Having secured trees enough to fill a cart they were taken to the place for transplanting. Here he removed the sod from the top of a drain a foot wide, and then commenced digging the drain, and as he dug forward he set the trees and filled in back about their roots. He completed his work by restoring the sods. A little time would give his orchard the needed protection. If the orchard was new, the shelter would be ready as soon as the fruit came.

Mr. T. said one great error in grafting was in trimming too closely. The tree that was grafted wanted a generous supply of top, and hence the care requisite in grafting long limbed and naked trees. One other observation: in his neighborhood on the Androscoggin, the upland orchards had stood the late severe seasons better than those on intervales.

Mr. ANDERSON inquired whether there was truth in the "excrementory theory" respecting orchards—whether trees do in fact make deposits in the soil which injure a second generation of trees.

Mr. TRUE said he had set out a new orchard on the spot of an old one, manuring liberally, and found no trouble.

Mr. GOODALE said the excrementory theory was not sustained by fact. Young orchards in the place of old ones, have sometimes failed, owing to the fact that the peculiar nourishment required by the apple had been exhausted by the old orchard. The apple, in this respect, shared the common fate. You do not sow wheat in one spot continuously, lest the elements that go to make up that grain be exhausted. One hard wood growth is not so likely to succeed another as some other kind. He was dealing with familiar facts. If he could manure an orchard with the leaves of apple trees and with the ashes of the trunks, he would in these get the best manure. The nearest to an equivalent was found in common ashes and leaf-mould from the forest.

Mr. CUSHMAN reported on Topic No. 11. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. PERCIVAL, from the Committee on Topic No. 12, submitted a report upon which the following discussion ensued:

Mr. ANDERSON would not except even the shepherd-dog from taxation. Every man who has a dog which is really valuable can afford to be taxed for that as well as for other valuable animals. He was strongly in favor of exempting a limited number of sheep, believing that many poor men would thus be induced to keep them.

Mr. DILL said every dog that went at large should be strapped; they were the greatest nuisances in the country. Many persons keep them whose families suffer for bread.

Mr. TRUE said dogs should be put in the tax list with other animals on assessment day.

Mr. NORTON said that if shepherd dogs were exempted all dogs would become "shepherd dogs," as rum was converted from a beverage to "medicine."

Mr. PERCIVAL wanted to know how a dog, which was not worth a red cent, could be made available for taxation under the ordinary rules governing assessors of taxes.

Mr. NORTON suggested they might be treated as "polls" not worth a cent—let them be taxed *specifically*, and not *ad valorem*.

Mr. STACKPOLE said the taxation of dogs would operate unequally on classes. In his section of country more poor men than rich ones owned dogs.

Mr. ANDERSON said the whole race should be exterminated. More damage was done by them in one year than the good the best of them effected in ten years. He repeated his views of the importance of encouraging the rearing of sheep. Small as the encouragement of exemption would be, gentlemen from the cities would be surprised to find of how much account it was with the poor persons concerned.

Mr. TOLMAN would favor taxation if it would result in killing off the dogs.

Mr. NORTON thought a round tax on dogs would result in the saving of a thousand sheep annually.

Mr. BEAN defended the dog. He was a great benefit to Aroostook county, in protecting the sheep from bears. The watch-dog was also highly valuable. A burglary was recently prevented in Oldtown by a faithful dog, and an amount of property saved greater than the value of all the sheep killed by dogs during the year past.

Mr. CHANDLER said that a dog of real value should be taxed like other objects of value. Very few, however, were of any value. The large majority were worthless, and many of them destructive. He had known a hundred sheep killed by dogs in one night. He was satisfied that the tax would cause a great many to be killed. In the Insane Hospital was a boy who had been rendered idiotic by fright caused by a vicious dog. Were all the dogs in Christendom, and all the property they protected to be offset against damage like that? He knew a family of paupers whose sole possessions consisted of dogs.

Mr. LANCASTER said he never found a man who would confess that his dog was vicious. He related a hard case in point. Having lost a sheep worth $10 by a dog which he saw kill the sheep, he complained to the owner, but the owner had more faith in the dog than in his testimony, and that was all the satisfaction he got. He would make a scale of taxation on dogs. For instance, he would tax one dog a dollar, the second, owned by the same man five dollars, and so on.

In this spirit, the discussion was continued by Messrs. Anderson, Davis, Cushman, Moore, Moulton and Porter. The dog received a kick all round except from the last gentleman who liked the dog, thought him useful, and was willing to be taxed for him equally with other men.

The subject was then laid on the table and the Board adjourned.

EVENING—INFORMAL MEETING.

The Board assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives to discuss the subject of raising Neat Stock.

Hon. JOB PRINCE of Turner, was called to the Chair. After returning thanks, he gave his views of sheep raising. He allowed his bucks to run with the flock all the time. The lambs came early in January, when the sheep were in good heart, and survived and grew up better than late lambs. When the dams have lived through winter and are turned out to pasture, they are not in so good condition for rearing their young. Moreover, the lambs are better fitted for fall markets by his system. His practice was to give his sheep roots in the winter months. This was essential for the dams. He changed his flocks often. Five years ago he purchased forty-five sheep at $2.50 each, and raised from them thirty lambs, which in the fall were worth $2.50 each. The wool from the sheep averaged five pounds and sold for 50 cents a pound—paying for the first cost of the sheep, and leaving his lambs as his reward for food and care. He allowed his colts to run with the sheep as the most economical mode of feeding both.

Mr. PERCIVAL spoke of cattle rearing. Nearly every race has its friends. He was not exclusively partial to any one. But for successful rearing, both sire and dam should be good animals. The idea of getting good stock from mean animals was absurd. Calves, to be well raised, should be kept in continuously growing condition. Heifers should be milked when two years old, and be kept farrow the succeeding year, and milked as late as possible. Steers should be kept growing all the time, and trained when mere calves. Those thus trained were worth considerably more than such as were left to run wild until three years old, when a man was likely to break his neck in breaking them. He had various kinds of sheep, but preferred a cross from Merino bucks and Leicester ewes. The Merinos were small, not hardy enough for our climate, and the lambs were small and not fit for market till two years old. The Leicesters were hardy and coarse wooled. The ewes fed their lambs well, which grew right on. But a cross the other way would result in large limbed lambs that would get little food, and so fail. In respect to cattle, the selection of races should be governed by the market, and full bloods were our sole reliance for the maintenance of particular races.

Mr. MARTIN asked how full bloods could be obtained?

Mr. PERCIVAL. Buy the pure stock and keep it distinct, but avoid breeding in-and-in. The country was now so well supplied with the favorite breeds that it was easy to preserve a pure breed without pairing animals too nearly related. Care in this last respect should govern the raising of all kinds of animals. He changed his bulls and bucks every two years.

Mr. CUSHMAN desired to know which of the several bloods was preferred.

Mr. FRENCH of Chesterville, was satisfied that no one breed of cattle is suited to the whole country. Durhams were probably the best for the prairie regions of the West, but among the hills of Maine a hardier kind was needed. The late Jesse Wadsworth had done much towards introducing the Durhams to the farmers of Kennebec and Franklin counties, and a few other persons liked them and encouraged their rearing; but the farmers of Chesterville were growing in dislike of this breed. They were found to lack hardiness, and it cost too much to get them. The prevailing preference in stock in his section, was a cross of the Devon and Durham, although on certain interval farms on the Sandy river the pure Durham was a favorite. The Durham was large and sluggish, and lacked hardiness. The Devon was hardy, sprightly, and smaller. A cross of the two gave, for working purposes, the sprightliness of the Devon with the power of the Durham. This cross results in very large cattle. Frequently his neighbors had produced cattle 5 years of age, girting 8 feet. Mr. F. said that in his region, there existed a prevailing fancy for matched cattle. Good three-year-olds, perfectly matched, would sometimes sell for $200. But such cattle would not stay long where they were raised. The fancy farmers early called them off.

In his general view of breeding, he agreed with the suggestions of Mr. Percival. He would say, also, that a cow with calf should not be allowed to become too fat. Let her be sufficiently fed, however. After calving he allowed the cow her own way about what she would eat, and had never known any harm come of her devouring the after-birth. It acts as a sedative. He would not, however, allow her to drink her first milking, as many thought proper to do. Calves intended for raising should be allowed to feed from the cow ten weeks, and then be weaned gradually—two or three weeks being employed. When the calf is taken from the cow, it should not be put where the mother can see or hear it. Calves should learn to eat hay early, and for that purpose it would be well to put them with older calves that have learned to eat.

Mr. F. made mention of Mr. Underwood's Herefords. The cross of this breed with native kinds, though of little value for the dairy, made better working cattle than the pure breeds, but the progeny of the grades could not be relied on.

In respect to sheep, he would say he prefered a mixture, in equal parts, of the Merino, Southdown and Leicester. This combination secured the early maturity and fine bone of the Southdown, the good carcass of the Leicester, and the fine wool of the Merinos, in good degree. He liked to have his lambs come as early as March, and had no objection to January and February. With his people, coarse wool sheep and grades were the most profitable. for mutton was a more important article of traffic than wool. He had been offered from two to three dollars apiece for his lambs in the month of June.

Mr. F. spoke of swine. He did not like the Suffolk breed, because of its scrofulous tendency. He liked also, to give them a chance to graze and drink clean water. In winter months he allowed his hogs to be kept in the stable, but in summer and autumn gave them grass and pumpkins. He did not fancy transferring a hog too suddenly from the manure heap to the pork barrel.

Mr. MARTIN inquired how good grades were best secured.

Mr. FRENCH replied that good grades could only be obtained by employing pure bloods. The progeny of grade animals was inferior. Until stock growers shall be able to fix the qualities of favorite grades, and establish the desired race,—a result not yet attainable,—our only resource was in the pure bloods.

Mr ANDERSON concurred in the views of the last gentleman, but rose to direct attention to an extract from an Agricultural Report for the County of Perth, England, which inculcated the truth that

"Every kind of pasture is fitted to raise animals to a particular size; when beasts of a larger size are brought in than the quality of food is calculated to support, these animals, whether cows, horses, sheep or any other kind, will degenerate apace, and never prove useful until they come down to that standard or size adapted to their situation and suited to their food. On the other hand, when a smaller breed than ordinary is brought in, they continue to increase in bulk until they come up to the pitch which is suited to their nourishment. But there is this remarkable difference betwixt the two processions in respect to profit, that in the retrograde process, where animals are

seven feet in girth, and that was enough for farm purposes. A late writer thus concludes one of a series of very able papers upon the several breeds of neat stock. "For grazing in rich levels or alluvial valley countries, the Durham short-horn is indisputably the best; for the dairy in a similar country, the Ayrshire is superior to the Durham; for the combination of working capacity and feeding properties, the Devonshire will be found preferable to either; and for the union of all qualities, working, milk yielding, and feeding, where the fare of the country is hilly, the soil not particularly fertile, and the climate not genial, the Devonshire cross will beat all others."

We all know that the Morgan horse is surpassed in size, in style, in weight, and in almost every single quality, when taken by itself, yet we all concur in pronouncing that the blood for Maine horses. Years of experience have proved his perfect adaptation to our soil and our climate, to the broken surface of our country, and to our general wants and purposes. Why should we not act upon the same principles in choosing our neat stock which have produced for us such happy results in our horses. In my opinion the Devons have parallel good qualities throughout.

Mr. A. said he was so well satisfied with the Devons as to leave him no desire for grades. The pure bloods were good enough for any uses. Those who liked the Durhams called for grades. By proper care breeders could direct the uses of the Devons to milk or beef, according as they might desire, without going beyond the race. In England, Mr. Bloomfield, having the care of the estate of the Earl of Leicester, published a challenge in which he contemplated a trial of forty Devon cows against forty of any other race for milking qualities. The challenge was not accepted, and it came from a too important quarter to be overlooked. In this country, Mr. Patterson of Maryland had shown that the Devons can be bred to be very deep milkers.

Mr. A. believed the original cattle introduced into New England were Devons. Of the seventeen ships that came over in 1630 bringing cattle, thirteen were from Devonshire and the adjacent counties, and directly from the region of Devon cattle. In favoring the breeding of this stock, therefore, we were reverting to original habits.

In regard to sheep, he would recommend those who lived near large markets to raise the South Downs. They were not so large as the Leicesters and Cotswolds, but larger than the Merinos. The wool was better than that of the larger kinds, and finer than that of any breed except the Merinos.

Mr. GOODALE thought the importance of suiting our stock to the capacity of our lands so that it may be fully fed, was not generally appreciated. Agriculture might be likened to manufacture. From the soil, by applying manure and labor (through the agencies of nature,) we *manufacture* crops—we *make* corn, potatoes &c. And so animals may be looked upon as machines; and as with other machines, it costs something to keep them running. A cow or an ox requires a certain amount of food to supply the constant waste of the system, and another amount to support animal heat. These must be supplied at any rate. If more food is given, it may be converted into meat or milk and is profit. The greater the amount of food which any animal can thoroughly digest and assimilate over and above the quantity required to keep the machine in good running condition, the greater the profit in the shape of increased weight, or a greater flow of milk. It might sometimes be worth while to secure large size in working oxen, at a considerable expense for extra food; but for the production of meat or milk, wool, &c., size is of very little importance compared with the capability of giving the largest returns in proportion to the amount of food consumed.

REV. CYRIL PEARL said that the farmers of Maine did not give sufficient attention to securing good cows for breeding. A vast number of our best heifers were driven to the butchers, because they were large and fat. Here was a great source of waste which should be cut off. The fat calves were also sent to the butcher, and the poor ones raised to perpetuate a worthless kind. Usually the city people bought up all the best cows, the calves of which went to the butchers, as the owners had no means of raising them. A few years ago he rescued a heifer from the butchers, which had since produced calves, and neither the mother nor calves could now be bought for $75 each.

Mr. P. was a friend of the Durhams. At the U. S. Fair in Chicago that breed exceeded all others. He had looked into the character of the food supplied to cattle in the west, expecting to find apportioned to their use the "rich grasses of the prairies" of which we hear so much. The most thriving Durhams he found were fed in winter on grass, cut after the frost had visited it, mixed with corn stalks. It was feed that was considerably inferior to that which was served to our cattle. The prairie grass was coarse, and but little superior to our meadow grass. Where the native breeds are kept together with the Durhams on the prairies, the latter thrived the best. Mr. P. had lately visited Stanstead, in Canada, and found that the Durhams were fast displacing the Devons there. A beautiful animal of the Durham breed, bought as a calf fourteen months old for $600, was owned by the County for the purpose of improving stock within its limits. His use was annually bid off by sections of the county.

Mr. P. urged the importance of greater attention to the health of cattle, which were liable to various forms of disease, especially of the bone.

More care should also be observed in reference to the degree of their intelligence. Other things being equal, an animal with a large and vigorous brain was worth considerably more than one deficient in this respect.

Mr. KING of Westbrook, concurred in the suggestions of the last gentleman in respect to cows. He also rescued one from the butcher, a few years ago, which yesterday morning, (Jan. 23d) gave a common wooden pail full of milk. This cow had raised many valuable calves.

Mr. ANDERSON would not undertake to say that the Deven was, intrinsically, a better animal than the Durham. He only contended that it was better adapted to Maine. The true question was, with a fair extent of the other desirable qualities, what breed of neat stock will, from a given amount of food, produce for us the greatest returns in meat and milk—meat in the most valuable parts, and milk of the best quality?

In reply to a question concerning crosses, Mr. A. said, the first cross between pure blood animals of different breeds is often a better individual than either of its progenitors. But it is not well to breed from such a cross except back to pure blood of one side or the other. It requires a great deal more skill and judgment than most breeders possess to breed from such crosses. The danger is that the progeny will—as they say—"cry back" to either the original sire or dam, and losing many of their good points retain the worst of both.

The meeting was then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

INFORMAL MEETING.

DR. TRUE suggested that the subject of the best *Heating Apparatus* for farmers was but little regarded, though important. He wanted to hear from some member his views as to what was best, both as regarded economy and convenience.

Mr. LANCASTER stated that he believed that furnaces furnished the best and most economical heat. He used one—an 18-inch wrought iron cylinder, of boiler plate—5 feet long. The cost of one complete, is about $75. Long wood can be used; it is better to cut it about 3 feet in length. By partitioning off the cellar for different vegetables, and regulating the air by a ventilator, all danger of injury to crops was removed. The wood should be dry, or creosote would form. When farmers better understood their true interests in this matter, furnaces would be generally introduced by them.

REGULAR MEETING.

The Board met at 10 o'clock A. M., the President in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee on Topic No. 12, was taken up.

Mr. WASSON said that he had called up the report in order to move its recommitment with instructions to report a Bill. A very serious difficulty in the keeping of sheep has grown out of the ravages committed by dogs. He believed more sheep were destroyed by dogs than by all the other animals and by all diseases. He moved that the report be recommitted with instructions to report a Bill (for consideration of the Legislature) exempting five sheep from taxation, and providing a tax of $2 upon every dog kept.

Mr. DILL moved to amend the instructions so as to require a collar upon every dog's neck, with the name and residence of the owner thereon.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to amend further by reducing the tax to $1.

Mr. PERCIVAL thought the only way to collect a tax was by way of license to keep the dog. He also thought that if any sheep were to be exempted, the number should not be less than ten.

Mr. EAMMOND saw no difficulty about taxing dogs. The tax may be collected from other property. A law requiring license would be a dead letter. It would not be enforced. If the object was to raise money by taxing dogs, he should oppose it, as the poor man might feel it; but the object is to get rid of the dogs, and the poor man would really be benefited thereby. Such a law had been enforced in Massachusetts.

Mr. WASSON said it was generally conceded that the dog was the most destructive animal to sheep. The question was, which of the three modes was best to rid ourselves of this nuisance. One was by means of license. This, he thought, would be attended with difficulties, and would not be effectual. Next, it was proposed to abate it as a nuisance. This was a mode, perhaps uncertain, and at least, one which neighbors did not like to resort to. The tax would be uniform, and the proper officers would have it in charge. He thought the latter the better mode.

Mr. GOODALE thought the province of the Board was not to legislate. They could only suggest, and let the Legislature in its wisdom provide the law. He thought ten sheep, at least, should be exempt. If there were only 137,000 sheep in the State, as has been stated, there were not two to a farmer. It was of great interest to the State to increase this number, and if the exemption would tend to do this, the small sum thus taken from taxation was of little consequence.

The report and motion were tabled.

Dr. TRUE submitted a topic for this evening's discussion, viz:

"The Spring preparation of soils, and the proper implements for that purpose.

The Board adjourned to-morrow morning, (to accommodate the State Agricultural Society.)

EVENING—INFORMAL MEETING.

The President called the meeting to order, and invited the Board, before proceeding to the discussion of the evening's topic, to discuss a specimen of *Sour kraut* which he had brought from home at the suggestion of a member. He described it as made from the cabbage cut in fine strips and allowed to ferment, salt being added. The Germans cook it by boiling and sometimes by frying. The members of the Board discussed this freely and sometimes *feelingly*, judging from the expression upon their faces.

Dr. HEATH of Windsor was then called to the Chair.

The subject for discussion being "The preparation of soils for tillage crops, and the implements best adapted to that purpose":

Mr. CUSHMAN remarked that in the newly cleared parts of the State, plowing six inches deep is sufficient, while eight, ten or twelve inches would be better in the older parts. No land should be plowed in the spring till it is sufficiently dry to crumble freely in the process; it should not be harrowed or trodden up while wet, as it would be left so heavy and lumpy that no reasonable amount of expense would make it fine and light, which is absolutely necessary for the production of a good crop. The manure should be spread evenly upon the land, and if fine, harrowed in; if coarse should be plowed in shoal and then harrowed, and if very coarse and strawy, plowed in thoroughly. For Indian corn and garden vegetables the crop will generally be very nearly in proportion to the quantity of manure applied, which should, of course, be a liberal quantity. For grain of all kinds and potatoes, a moderate amount of fertilizers will usually be found best. The sooner the manure is plowed in after being spread, the better, and the finer it is, and the better it is incorporated with the soil, the quicker and greater will be its nourishment to the growing plant.

Dr. TRUE remarked that the subject was presented very much to call out the views of persons relative to the best kind of implements. He did not wish to take the time, but would simply remark that he had found repeated harrowings to be of great service. He hoped to hear from gentlemen outside of the Board.

Dr. HOLMES believed it might be laid down as a rule that the finer you can get your soil the better. If you could take a square rod of soil and sift it through a sieve, and prepare another rod in the usual manner, the sifted will be found by far the most productive. He recollected reading an account of an analysis by a chemist, of soil from Ohio and from Massachusetts. The analysis showed no essential difference in the character of the soils, but the Ohio was very much finer, and its superior fertility was owing to the greater disintegration of the particles. The question is, In what way to best pulverize so that the fine roots and fibres may penetrate the soil? The first implement to use is the plow. He had used the "Universal" plow, which has several mold boards adapted to different kinds of soil; he would recommend its trial; the cost is from $12 to $18. Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; invented by Frederic Holbrook, Esq. of Vt. Next comes the harrow. He thought well of the Coulter; its great advantage is in sliding easily over any obstacle, and in pulverizing the soil; it turns little furrows as it goes. He also thought well of the Cultivator harrow, but something is needed to go still deeper. He had seen a harrow called the "Scotch Grub" which he thought might work well. In planting corn he harrowed coarse manure in thoroughly; put in compost manure, and then a little guano in the hill, and covered with very fine earth; had a good crop; he was in favor of deep plowing, but going down gradually deeper and deeper. He had not capital enough to plow deep at once and wait for the returns. If our springs were long enough he should plow in spring—but short as they are, we must plow in the fall. If you can keep your ground covered with snow till spring opens, fall plowing is best.

Mr. ANDERSON said the Scotch Grubber was manufactured in Portland by Mr. Cuming. It is a combination of sub-soil plows. There are three wheels, one at each angle, managed by a handle or brake so as to regulate the depth; it may penetrate as deep as twenty inches; the teeth are of malleable iron, nine in number. One advantage is that it will take the place of cross plowing; he worked it with two yoke of light cattle on clay loam; its width is about four feet. As the cattle passed from other ground to that through which this harrow had passed, it was as if they had stepped from a garden walk to the cultivated bed, the ground seemed so mellow. It cost $35.

Mr. ROGERS said the Rotary Harrow had been introduced and used in his county the past year, and was recommended very highly by those who use it.

Mr. MARTIN said that after the plowing at the Sagadahoc Show, the Rotary Harrow was brought on, and it did good work; but he thought the oxen labored heavily, and were glad to hear the sound of "whoa." One side of the harrow is lower than the other, and the weight has to be regulated. It has a circular motion as well as a direct one. After this the Cultivator Harrow was brought on; it has two mold boards in the rear. The gentleman having charge of this seemed to understand how to tell his story, and challenged a contest. The Coulter and this were put on trial, and when it was over, a motion was made to ascertain the opinion of the bystanders. All but one decided in favor of the Coulter; this has but one mold board. There was no witch grass, but some scrub oak roots, and it went right through. Though prejudiced against it at first, he intended to get one in the spring. The land was not stony, but it was said to work well on such land by those who had tried it.

After this another gentleman and himself got on and went out and back in the same furrow; it made the land very mellow; he was compelled to decide against the old fashioned harrow.

We used to put on a heavy team and plow a heavy furrow and let it lie till next plowing. He had discarded this, and now plowed about eight inches, and next time two inches deeper, and next time deeper still;—quite deep for wheat. He thought the South Paris Hersey plow a good one, but preferred the cast iron. To plow ten inches required six oxen; twelve inches required ten good oxen, while four oxen would plow eight inches readily.

Mr. DOW of Portland said that when in England he was interested in examining the agricultural implements. The English plow is very different from ours; the beam is twice as long as that of American plows, and so is the share. The whole length of this implement is often twelve or fifteen feet. The English farmers do not think so much of fine tools as ours do. He had sent over some of our implements which excited great attention. Their plow makes very beautiful work, though not more so than some of our own. Plowing there is always done with horses.

They have an implement never seen in this country. It is called the "Clod-crusher;" it is run over fields to break clods and make the soil fine. They are made in three or four cylinders, so as to be easily turned. They plow deeper than is customary here, and underdrain very generally, and the furrow is wide. Wheat is sown in drills, and is weeded; the drills are almost as straight as a mark made by the carpenter's chalk line. There is not so great a variety of vegetables. He saw but one kind of bean on the table, and they have no squashes or pumpkins like ours. The tomato is not known there, and cucumbers are comparatively scarce. They have no barns like ours; hay is stacked and thatched, but is dark in color; the wheat is stacked and thatched very nicely. The hay is cut from the stacks with a large knife, like a scythe in layers, and thus hauled to market. The pay for a man's labor on farms is about twenty-four cents a day. The roads are all McAdamized and one sees no mud.

All around among English people he was delighted to find the feeling which was exhibited towards the people of this country; he had supposed they regarded us with jealousy as rivals in commerce and manufactures, but saw nothing of it. They rejoice in our prosperity and in our increase of power almost as much as we do. He was led to attribute this to the fact that England is the only free government in Europe, and that despotic countries are looking with jealousy upon her, and that people think the time may come when they may have to fight for free institutions, and expect an ally in America in the struggle. Americans were well received in the mother land.

The cattle are not worked in England; all are raised for the butcher; he had seen as good among our best stock. Our coach and saddle horses are as good as theirs, and our hack horses better. Some of the working horses in Boston are equal to anything he saw in England. The carriages here are better; theirs in general are heavy and clumsy.

Root crops are there extensively cultivated for sheep and other animals, and fed in the open field. They fence in by hurdles which they remove from place to place till the field is gone over and the roots eaten.

Mr. ANDERSON stated that he had tried the Rotating harrow by throwing off the rotating part, and did not perceive that the labor of the cattle was materially increased by using the implement entire. He had found it to go through roots easily and to clear itself readily.

Mr. PICKARD said he was a farmer, but could not give members of the Board any information. He would do whatever he could properly, as a legislator, to advance the interests of the Board of Agriculture generally. He lived on a farm where his grandfather lived 70 years ago, but he had to borrow corn of his neighbors to get up a respectable husking. He hoped the reports would be published as early in the season as possible.

After some explanations about the publication of the reports, the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

REGULAR MEETING.

Dr. TRUE, from the Committee on Topic No. 1, submitted a Report upon the subject of the following resolve, to wit:

"That while knowledge is valuable in proportion as it aids in gaining a livelihood, it becomes us as an agricultural people to seek for our children such instruction as will best qualify them to make an intelligent application of labor to the purposes of life."

Dr. T. accompanied the introduction of his report by some remarks. No man, said he, ever knew all the properties of a single element. Knowledge is progressive. An element of thought may be partially known by one man and more fully developed by another. No man ever yet invented a perfect steam engine. It has been by such men as Robert Bakewell and other scientific farmers, that such important changes have been effected in our stock. Farmers are now scarce who are the dupes of superstitious notions of a past century. The great truth evolved in our Secretary's Report for 1859, that *"he who best understands these laws, can best control their results to a profitable issue,"* should be the watchword of every farmer. To the young man he would give the Latin motto of the late Chief Justice Parsons, *Crede, quod possis, petes*, which in plain English means, Make up your mind that you *can* do something, and then do it. It is this idea which is safe to present to the mind of every young man. Agricultural literature is becoming so extensive that it requires no small amount of reading to be familiar with all its details; and the young man of an investigating turn of thought, who in early life shall direct his mind to a knowledge of the principles that lie at the base of all progress, will reap an abundant harvest. New truths come bubbling up from the great fountain of knowledge every year, and he is the truly progressive man who seizes upon these truths and turns them to account.

The subject of agricultural education had engaged his attention for many years, and was still an open question. He had been somewhat conservative in regard to the plans which had been adopted elsewhere, but a movement has been started in the Androscoggin Agricultural Society which promises to effect much. Many thousand dollars have already been expended for buildings, within the limits of that Society, which can be admirably devoted to the purposes of lecture-rooms, laboratory, cabinet, and rooms for experiments, as well as twenty acres of land of almost every variety of soil, thereby saving a very great expense to the State. The members of that Society propose to raise $15,000 by private subscription, (and certainly they have the hardest part of it,) provided the State may give them the small sum of $900 annually. The State will never see the opportunity again of doing so much good with so small a sum. No private enterprise can ever sustain such a department. It must have capital, and permanent capital; and he rejoiced to think that the time was not far distant when the young men of our State can find a place to which they can resort and acquire a thorough scientific education.

The report was then laid on the table.

Mr. PERCIVAL, from the Committee on Topic No. 7, submitted a report, which was laid on the table.

Mr. ROGERS, from the Committee on Topic No. 9, submitted a report on the question, "What is the best manner of renovating exhausted lands;" which was read.

Mr. MARTIN liked deep plowing. If the land be stirred but six or eight inches it will avail but little, whereas plowing from twelve to eighteen inches, and pulverizing, was a very sure mode of renovation. Take up dirt from one to twenty feet deep, and expose it to the air and rains, and in a few years it will be capable of profitable cultivation. The new earth should be brought from below and mixed with the soil. He dug out a huge stone from his land, and filled up the hole. Parsnips grew in the spot where the stone lay to the depth of three feet, while in the land all about it they only extended to the depth of the soil, a few inches.

Mr. ROGERS said his experience was that he got more benefit from his manures lodged near the surface than where he manured deeply. Nature fertilized the surface—and seemed to furnish a proper example for man.

Mr. PERCIVAL thought deep plowing advisable only where manure was plentiful. But the farmer who has but a small quantity of manure cannot afford to bury it deeply. Subsoil, of itself, had no fertilizing qualities, and a free mixture of it with scanty manures would be followed by a short crop.

Mr. CUSHMAN said he once dug out a cellar far down below the soil, and after exposing the dirt to the atmosphere six months, planted potatoes and cucumbers in it by way of experiment. The result was a good yield of both.

Mr. PORTER. Was not the dirt thrown on to good soil?

Mr. CUSHMAN. Yes, but the soil was too deeply buried to affect the potatoes and cucumbers.

Mr. HAMMOND said that if the first crop was alone considered, shoal plowing was advisable, but deep plowing was best for permanency. One may often greatly benefit his land without manure, by bringing up the subsoil to receive the influences of the air and water. After this, to put on the green crops and plow in, is a valuable mode of treatment. Plow deeply and you renovate. Mr. H. once brought an exhausted farm back to a state of good productiveness without the use of any manure except lime and plaster. He plowed deeply, using the minerals referred to, and in six years sold the farm, having pocketed a handsome return for his tillage. He once restored an exhausted field in one season by putting on lime and plaster, thus supplying elements which had been used up by prior cropping. Mr. H. was in the habit of breaking up by shoal plowing, and turning under the manure, and at the second plowing to turn up the land from a good depth.

Mr. LANCASTER believed there was more neglected than exhausted farming lands, in Maine. He believed men had been encouraged too much towards the raising of large crops. He never knew a man to plow too much. The loss was, rather, from a sparing use of the plow. For the purpose of renovating soil it was not best to apply manure in immoderate quantities on the top; and to turn the manure deeply under was wasteful. He had turned it under ten inches and never heard from it. But to plow deeply and mix the manure thoroughly with the soil, was wise. He had restored a piece of ground by plowing alone, after it had run to waste and been used for village pasture for fifty years.

Mr. L. favored that system of agriculture which looked for quick results. He preferred to cultivate fifty acres so as to produce from them a ton of hay to the acre, rather than to work fifteen acres so as to produce three tons to the acre. He got in this way, finer and better hay, and his land was better preserved.

Mr. DAVIS said that the soil that was always well tilled and manured, would never need deep plowing. Old and exhausted soils required to have the subsoil turned up, and lost elements restored. It was an error to suppose that all cellar bottoms would yield like that mentioned by Mr. Cushman. The dirt from his (Mr. D.'s) well had been exposed to the elements for years and not a spear of grass would grow upon it yet. Whether plowing should be deep or otherwise, depended upon circumstances. Wet grass lands do not need to be plowed at all. He knew a successful grass grower who annually spreads a little manure on the surface of his fields and reaps his annual crop of hay. This course had been followed up successfully for many years.

Mr. GOODALE never knew of but one case where subsoil plowing was harmful, and that was in one district in Pennsylvania, where the subsoil contained sulphite of iron. Whether this kind of plowing was useful, depended wholly upon the character of the soil. Some subsoils were so composed that they were valuable for mixing with the surface soil. Some were, for this purpose, valueless. In some localities of Aroostook the land was good for growing crops though turned up to the depth of twenty feet. There were cellar bottoms, doubtless, that would yield like gardens. On the contrary, he had, in one case, spaded up two and a half feet and brought up earth that was wholly worthless for purposes of cultivation.

Mr. MARTIN cited the case of a farmer who divided a piece of land into two parts of equal condition. One part he plowed once and applied twenty loads of manure. The other part he plowed twenty times and applied no manure. The last piece yielded the best.

The Report was then recommitted.

Mr. HAMMOND submitted a Report from the Committee on Topic No. 4—"Fencing."

Mr. CARGILL submitted a Report from the Committee on Topic No. 14—"Bees."

Both Reports were accepted. Adjourned.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

RAILROAD FROM AUGUSTA TO NEW ORLEANS.

We see by an article in the *American Railway Review*, that there has recently been completed a railroad to fill a gap of twenty-five miles on the Mississippi Central, and another of sixty-one miles, between Lynchburg and Charlottville, on the Orange and Alexandria road.

The completion of these two roads makes a continuous railroad from Augusta, or rather, what is more yet, from Bangor to New Orleans. This is good news. It is good news, not only in a commercial point of view, but is good news, also, in a national point of view. We can remember, when a small boy, during the war with England from 1812 to 1815, how the British cruisers swarmed along our coast and sadly crippled our coastwise communication and trade. Goods were hauled by land, on slow teams, from New York to Boston. At one time it was difficult to get goods from Boston to Old Plymouth in the coasters, and a line of horse teams was established to convey goods from Boston to the towns on the cape. Teams were also employed to convey goods from Boston to the Kennebec, and at one time a Yankee West India trader, homeward bound, was chased by an English frigate, but made her escape up the Penobscot, landed her cargo in Bangor, and it was hauled from thence by ox and horse teams all the way by land to Boston.

It would not be so now. Should a war occur between us and England, or between us and any or all of the European powers, they might send all their naval force to our shores and they could not *stop our molasses*, nor interfere with our domestic trade. The iron horse, by the interior paths now made for him, would laugh at all their interference and we could go and come from one end of the Union to the other when we pleased, unmolested by any of their war dogs.

To complete the chain of inter communication from the extreme of our State, we want the Aroostook Railroad built, and the intermediate space between that and the Provincial roads completed, and then that portion of North America which lies between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Rocky Mountains will be pretty well checkered over with facilities for trade and travel. These iron bands will bind us together with such strong cords of commercial and social interests that all the adverse powers of earth can never sunder us. Let us have the Aroostook road built up to the river and also the branch to St. Andrews, and a great thing for Maine will have been accomplished.

The following is a tabular view of the roads connecting Bangor and intermediate cities with New Orleans. This route, as will be seen, is within a fraction of 2,000 miles in length of a continuous rail track, with the exception of four short ferries, viz:—the Hudson River, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, and the James' River, at Lynchburg, the last two of which will soon be supplied with bridges:—

	Miles.
From New Orleans to Canton, Miss., by the N. O., Jackson and G. N. Railway,	206
From Canton to Grand Junction, Miss., by the Mississippi Central Railway,	165
From Grand Junction to Stephenson, Ala., by the Memphis and Charlestown Railway,	219
From Stephenson to Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway,	38
From Chattanooga to Cleveland, Tenn., by the Cleveland and Chattanooga Railway,	29
From Cleveland to Knoxville, Tenn., by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railway,	83
From Knoxville to Bristol, Tenn., by the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway,	130
From Bristol to Lynchburg, Va., by the Virginia and Tennessee Railway,	204
From Lynchburg to Alexandria, by the Orange and Alexandria Railway.	169
From Alexandria to Washington, D. C., by the Washington and Alexandria Railway,	6
From Washington to Baltimore, Md., by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway,	39
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway,	98
From Philadelphia to New York, by the Philadelphia and New York R. R. line,	87
From New York to New Haven, Ct., by the New York and New Haven Railway,	74
From New Haven to Springfield,	62
From Springfield to Worcester, by the Western Railway,	98
From Worcester to Boston, by the Boston and Worcester Railway,	45
From Boston to Portland, Me., by the Eastern and Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railways,	107
From Portland to Bangor, Me., by the Penobscot & Kennebec and A. & K. Railway,	137
Total,	1,996

This vast chain of railways is composed of eighteen independent roads, costing in the aggregate for 2,394 miles of road, $92,784,084, or nearly one-tenth of the whole railway system of the United States, of which 1,996 miles are used in this continuous line. The roads from Washington City to New Orleans, embracing a distance of 1,249 miles, have had the contract for the great through mail to New Orleans, once a day, since the 1st July, 1858. Now that these two links are completed, we hope soon to see the department, if it is ever again in a position to pay contractors, to carry out the original plan of two daily mails, in 75 hours, between Washington City and New Orleans, which is the schedule time proposed by the different companies when the contract was awarded.

NEAL DOW. A report has recently been in circulation through the press, that Hon. Neal Dow, the author of the Maine law, has fallen a victim to habits of intoxication. The fact is positively denied by the Temperance *Journal*. The *Age*, of this city, thinks Mr. Dow only takes liquor "as a medicine"—never as a beverage. To which latter imputation Mr. D. himself interposes, through the same medium, an emphatic "not guilty." The allegation of the *Age*, it is fair to presume, grew out of the fact that Mr. Dow, some time since, united with others in a public endorsement and recommendation of the Massachusetts State Liquor Agency.

A NEW TOWNSHIP MAP OF MAINE. We see it stated in the Portland *Argus* that Messrs. J. Chace, Jr., & Co. of that city, well known to the public as the publishers of several valuable county maps, have undertaken the preparation of a detailed topographical township map of the entire State. The advantages of such a map are so obvious as in our opinion to ensure its complete success, especially if carried out with the accuracy of survey and fidelity to detail which have distinguished the former works of the publishers. The *Argus* says:

"The idea was suggested to the minds of our business men during the progress of the recent minute surveys made in the most important counties. Mr. Chase, under whose direction a large portion of these surveys, have been completed, has been repeatedly solicited and urged by prominent citizens in every part of the State, to prepare a plan of the entire State, embracing the geographical information so elaborately shown on the county maps, so far as published, and to make a survey of the remaining portions for that purpose, thus giving a more complete and detailed delineation of our territory than was ever attempted in any other state, to an equal extent. In accordance with this suggestion, a scale has been fixed upon, and a polygonic projection of the State made, based upon the triangulation established by the U. S Coast Survey between Portsmouth Harbor and Passamaquoddy Bay. Everything is laid down with great minuteness and distinctness, showing the whole network of roads, railroads, streams, ponds, town and county lines, lakes, bays, harbors, islands and mountains, with the same particularity of detail seen on the most accurate town and county maps, all given from new and accurate surveys. In addition to this, the location of houses, stores, mills, manufactories, &c. is shown in their proper position, except perhaps a few in close corners or crowded streets. The design also includes plans of all the cities and large villages in the State, exhibiting the streets, residences, stores, wharves railroads &c. in each, so that roads can be traced to and past every man's house *via* any city or town from Kittery Point to Eastport and the most secluded settlement in the wilds of Aroostook.

A Map of New England together with the Eastern Provinces, Canadas, Middle and Western States will be added, showing at a glance our railroad and water communication with all these points, and the unrivaled commercial facilties and advantages enjoyed by the Dirigo State.

No opportunity has ever before presented itself in the history of our State for the completion of a geographical work so valuable to all our citizens, particularly men of family and business men in every town, and yet afforded at a less price than is demanded for maps much smaller in size, meager, incomplete, and inaccurate in the few details shown, and every way greatly inferior to this; being mere compilations from old maps and plans, without new surveys. This work has been undertaken by competent hands. Mr. C., is a practical topographical engineer of long experience in map making, and hundreds in our own city and through the State who have become personally acquainted with him and his assistants will cordially unite with us in an endorsement of their ability to produce an invaluable map of our territory, creditable alike to its projectors, and to the entire public spirit of our citizens."

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION. A hearing has been had by the Legislative Committee upon the proposed consolidation of all the railroad property and interests in Maine. The hearing occupied Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of last week. Messrs. J. A. Poor of Portland, W. B. S. Moor of Waterville, Jas. W. Bradbury and Reuel Williams of Augusta, and C. J. Gilman of Brunswick, spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. McCrillis of Bangor, argued against it. The further hearing was adjourned to Thursday of this week.

The plan, in brief, as stated by the Portland *Advertiser*, is as follows:

"The plan is to make one line, or rather one interest east of Portland. The present lines to be purchased by a new Company, or by the European and North American Railway Company, at their full value, and a bonded security given on this 258 miles of road for their cost,—that this same Company continue the lines east of Bangor, till the line of the European and North American Railway in New Brunswick is met at the boundary, and a line extended from Bangor to Houlton and Woodstock. In this way the old securities, including the Bangor City Loan, are to be taken up, and those who furnish the money to build the lines east of Bangor, to own and manage the road.

It is proposed that the State shall aid the construction of the lines by grant of a portion of the proceeds of the public lands lying on the waters of the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and their branches, and give to the Company on the completion of the line, the claims of Maine on the United States Government, for trespasses done on the State's land while under its protection."

LADIES' COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION. The friends of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary will be gratified to learn of the success of the Levee given by the above Association at Winthrop Hall, in this city, last week, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated towards furnishing a portion of the new Seminary building at Kent's Hill. On Wednesday evening, which was appointed for the Levee, the weather was quite unfavorable, but the Hall was well filled, and a goodly sum realized. It was thought, however, that many who were kept away by the storm would be glad of another opportunity to testify their friendship for the movement, and accordingly the Hall was re-opened on Thursday evening, when it was again handsomely filled and the tables liberally patronized. The remarks of the several gentlemen who were called to the platform, and the music of the Augusta Cornet Band which generously volunteered its services on both evenings, contributed much to the enjoyment of the occasion. The net receipts of the Levee were $235.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT. Edward P. Weston, Esq. for many years the Principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Gorham, and one of the editors of the Portland *Transcript*, has been nominated by the Governor as Superintendent of Common Schools, in place of Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, whose term has expired.

A NEW CLOTHING FIRM. We commend to public notice and favor the new firm of Chisam & Cobb, who have purchased the extensive tailoring establishment and succeeded to the business of R. T. Bosworth, in Meonian Hall Building. These young men have had an excellent training for their business, and we are well assured, will prosecute it in its various departments to the satisfaction of all who may patronize them.

MAINE BOYS. A skating match on the Boston Skating Park came off on Saturday afternoon last. The race was for five miles. Six gentlemen entered for the prizes. The first, a silver goblet, was won by Geo. L. Lawrence, of Gardiner in this State; and the second, an elegant pair of skates, by Emery Lawrence, his brother. The time made by the first was 22.46, and the second 22.48.

BLOOMFIELD SKATE FACTORY. The *Clarion* notes that Messrs. Williams, Morse & Co., of Showhegan, are actively engaged in rebuilding their skate factory, which was destroyed by fire a short time since. The factory is to be built upon a greatly enlarged plan, the building covering the sites of both the old factory and foundry, and when completed, will be one of the largest in the country.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY. Ira Lovejoy was arrested in Bangor on Wednesday last, on the charge of entering the store of Thos. S. Bartlett of this city, and, in company with another person, stealing therefrom a quantity of wines. Lovejoy was brought to this city on Thursday by Marshal Heath, and committed for trial.

☞Gen. Joseph Berry has been removed from the Collectorship of Bath, and Mr. James H. Nichols appointed in his place.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WORCESTER'S GREAT DICTIONARY. We have just had placed in our hands by J. B. Morrison, Esq., the agent for Maine, a copy of Worcester's new quarto Dictionary of the English language. We have only space now to say that all the pledges of the publishers and all the anticipations of the public, in our judgment, have found their complete realization in the magnificent work before us. It is not too much to say that the field of critical and philological labor has been so thoroughly exhausted by the distinguished author and his co-laborers that nothing but a scanty gleaning can reward any effort, however learned and diligent in that direction, for at least a generation to come. In the meantime we can have no doubt that the money, labor and learning expended in the production of this great work will be rewarded by a commensurate appreciation and patronage, and that its high authority will be recognized and honored wherever the English language is spoken.

We are requested to say that Mr. Morrison is actively engaged in the delivery of the work to subscribers in this State.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February amply sustains the superior reputation which its predecessors have justly won for it as the best of American magazines. The following is the table of contents: Counting and Measuring; My Last Love; A Shetland Shawl; Roba di Roma; The Amber Gods; The Poet's Friends; The Memorial of A. B., or Matilda Muffin; Some Account of a Visionary; The Truce of Piscataqua; The Maroons of Jamaica; The Professor's Story; Mexico; Reviews and Literary Notices.

The best intellects of the country seek utterance through the pages of the "Atlantic." The publishers say that the number of contributions offered averages more than a hundred monthly. The price of the magazine is $3 per annum, but clergymen, teachers, and postmasters receive it for $2.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for February, is illustrated by two portraits, which make it unusually welcome. Queen Victoria appears in her royal robes, as when addressing the House of Lords; and the old "Iron Duke" of Wellington is also elaborately portrayed in one of Sartain's best mezzotints, after Claudet's painting. The reading matter is rich in selections from the ablest foreign reviews and other publications. The subjects treated are: Modern Poets and Poetry of Italy; Diamonds; Marles; Libraries; Napoleon's Marshals; Bain's Psychology; Bonapartism in Italy; Islamism; Earthquakes; Life and Times of Madame Racier; Motley's Dutch Republic; The Duke of Wellington—three articles; Edward Everett on Washington; Literary Miscellanies. The "Eclectic" is published by W. H. Bidwell, New York. Price, $5 per annum.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February. The leading article is a spiritedly illustrated one of New England scenery, entitled Coos and the Megalloway. It contains, also, the opening chapters of another new serial from the pen of Thackeray, entitled "Lovel the Widower," which will appear in this magazine in advance of its publication in England. Anthony Trollope, another distinguished English writer, commences a series of stories under the title of "Tales of Many Lands." We receive this magazine from Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Boston. Chas. A. Pierce of this city, has it for sale.

We have received, also, late numbers of the London *Punch* and the New York *Clipper*, which, with all the current periodical literature of the day, may be found at Pierce's.

LECTURES BY DR. R RICHARD CLAY. Dr. Clay's lectures comprise a fund of useful information pertaining to the welfare of the human system. They teach us how diseases may be avoided, more especially those pulmonary complaints which have sent so many thousands, in our own country and elsewhere, to an early grave. Dr. Clay has made the human system his study for many years and from a long and successful practice in his profession he has become familiar with the causes and treatment of disease and by his skillful efforts he has saved the lives of many who were far gone in consumption, and restored to a healthy and robust state, many who have applied to him in the early stage of the complaint. His lecture on Tuesday evening was illustrated by some magnificent Diagrams explanatory of the various organs and parts of the body, which enabled his hearers to form a more direct acquaintanceship with the various phases of the subject. He entered into a full explanation of the causes of the various diseases of the throat and lungs, the results of the violation of established physical laws and the abuses of the various functions of the system, in all of which he displayed a thorough familiarity with his subject and left a favorable impression on the minds of

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday Jan. 31, Mr. Hammatt presented the petition of the Treasurer of the Maine State Agricultural Society for aid.

Mr. Bridges of Hancock, presented the petition of Moses Carey and 240 other citizens of Ellsworth for a Personal Liberty bill.

In the House, a petition was presented by the "irrepressible" David Brown and 65 others for aid for injuries received by his wife at an exhibition of the South Kennebec Agricultural Society.

Mr. Perry of Woolwich presented a petition of Samuel Farnham and others for a Personal Liberty bill. The petition was read by the Speaker as follows:

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine:

The undersigned, citizens of Woolwich, State of Maine, respectively ask you to put an end to SLAVE HUNTING in Maine, by enacting that no person who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this State, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes "service or labor" to such claimant, by the laws of one of the slave States of this Union.

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. *He shall dwell with thee*, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, WHERE IT LIKETH HIM BEST: *thou shalt not oppress him.*" Deut. xxiii: 15 and 16.

In the Senate on Wednesday, February 1. the bill repealing the statute allowing defendants in cases of assault to testify in their own behalf, came from the House, a passage refused. The Senate after a long debate voted to insist on its former action passing the bill to be engrossed, 12 to 10.

In the House, the bill authorizing the towns of Hallowell and Chelsea to loan their credit in aid of the Hallowell Bridge was passed to be engrossed.

The Senate on Thursday, 2d inst. discussed an amendment to the Androscoggin railroad extension bill authorizing the road to connect with the Ken. & Portland road at Topsham and Brunswick.

Mr. Hammatt introduced an order of inquiry by the Committee on Agriculture whether any further legislation is necessary in reference to the compensation of the Secretary or the members of the Board of Agriculture.

The Chair announced the Valuation Committee on the part of the Senate as follows:—Messrs. Anderson, Holt, Simpson, Lyford, Bicknell, Tuissell, and Williamson.

In the House, the bill for the exemption of horses from attachment to the value of $150 was passed to be engrossed.

The Speaker announced the Committee on State Valuation on the part of House as follows:—Messrs. Hill of Saco, Fogg of Limerick, Woodbury of Sweden, Cornforth of Fairfield, Richards of Thorndike, Carlton of Camden, Garland of Winslow, Cole of Manchester, Stanley of Kingfield, Foster of Patten, Benson of Newport, Loring of Guilford, White of Bowdoinham, Ludwig of Thomaston, Fickham of Newcastle, Dunn of Portland, Jordan of Poland, Burton of North Yarmouth, Perkins of Penobscot, Low of Hodgdon, Comstock of Lubec.

By general desire on the part of the members of the House, Mr. Wells of Freeport, Chairman of the Valuation Commission was added to the Committee.

In the Senate, on Friday, legislation was reported inexpedient on an order to amend chap 61 of the Revised Statutes. The amendment proposes to place those who furnish labor or materials for the erection or repair of buildings on the same footing with those who furnish labor and materials towards the building or repair of vessels. The same principle is embodied in the act giving a lien to laborers and others on lime, on logs, &c. As the law now stands there is a lien only in favor of the contractor, where the building or repairs are done by contract. If the contractor is worthless, the laborers and those who furnish material have no remedy—no lien on the building.

The subject was laid on the table.

Resolve in favor of the State Prison Commissioners—allowing compensation additional to the sum provided by law—was debated, and finally postponed for further consideration to the last Tuesday of February.

The amendment to the bill authorizing the extension of the Androscoggin Railroad was adopted, and the bill as amended passed to be engrossed 19 to 6.

In the House, nothing of importance was done.

In the Senate on Saturday a bill defining the form of recovery on coupon certificates was read a second time. As the law now stands the right of recovery on detached coupons of all bonds except railroad bonds is taken away. No action can be maintained, for instance, on detached coupons of town and city bonds. And the object of the bill is to place the bonds of all corporations upon the same footing.

In the House, the question of the exemption of the earnings of minors on deposit in the Biddeford Savings Bank was debated at considerable length by Messrs. McGrillis of Bangor, Woodbury of Sweden, Kimball of N. Berwick, Black of Paris and Hamilton of Biddeford.

In the Senate on Monday, 6th inst. Mr. Bicknell called up the bill in reference to coupon certificates and moved its recommitment to the Judiciary Committee to allow adverse parties to be heard. This was opposed by Mr. Drummond, who said this was a public law and there could be no adverse parties within the ordinary meaning of the phrase. Mr. Bicknell said that detached coupons, once redeemed, have been re-issued—and that by this bill suits can be maintained in any part of the State, subjecting the towns &c , to expense.

The motion to recommit was lost. Mr. B. then moved an amendment providing that this bill shall not apply to coupons already matured.

In the House nothing important was done—or said.

XXXVIth CONGRESS--First Session.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

SENATE. Mr. Hunter of Virginia said the Douglas resolution in itself was a commentary on the times. It was a resolution to repress civil war, founded upon an actual case of outbreak. The labor of the South is not in rivalry with the labor of the North. The Union is not a collection of hostile, but of subsidiary interests. The foreign exports of the South amount to $200,000,000, and the freights in them are from seven to eight per cent. of that amount. He went into statistics to show how greatly the North is benefited by the products of the South, in the carrying trade to foreign and domestic markets, and manufacturing them. Four to five millions of Northern people are sustained by these products in the manufacturing and navigating interests.

He now asked what was the end aimed at by the Republicans, unless it was the abolition of slavery in the States. He pointed out the evils resulting from emancipation—general decay at the South, vessels rotting at the wharves in the North, and manufactures stopping. Her own interests ought to induce the North to change her policy—the effect is to invite the South to secede. It had been said here that the North could coerce the Southern States into submission. How could they hold them; as conquered provinces? Would not that necessitate an entire change of the Constitution?

He claimed the right of the South to carry its inhabitants into the territories, and extend its social system. If there was an irrepressible hostility between the social systems of the South and North, the sooner they separated the better. But he believed there was no such antagonism, and analyzed the social systems of the two sections to sustain his view. The experiment at the North of combining free labor and universal suffrage, had so far succeeded that he hoped it would succeed; but it was still an experiment, and had not yet sustained the severe trial of when a redundant population should press upon the means of subsistence.

He did not despair of the Union, but said that if the Republicans succeeded and refused to administer the government according to the Constitution, the South would not hesitate a moment to take care of herself. Adjourned.

HOUSE. A ballot was taken for Speaker, resulting in no choice as follows:

Whole number of votes 233; necessary to a choice 117; Pennington had, 116; McClernard 91; Gilmer, of S. C. 5; McQueen of S. C. 6; Millson of Va. 6; Scattering 9.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

SENATE. No important business was done.

HOUSE. The House proceeded to vote for Speaker.

Several short explanations of their votes were made by Messrs. Clark of Missouri, Cobb, Keitt of Smith, Virginia, and Barksdale; the last maintained that if the Southern Americans concentrated with the Democrats on Mr. McClernand, they could defeat Mr Pennington.

Mr. Briggs of New York after an explanation, voted for Mr. Pennington, and thus decided the contest. (Applause and hisses.)

The vote resulted as follows:—Whole number of votes 230; necessary to a choice 116; Pennington had 117; McClernand 83; the rest scattering.

Messrs. Boocck and Sherman were appointed by the Clerk to conduct the Speaker to the Chair.

Mr. Pennington, on assuming the chair, delivered a speech in which he promised to preside with justice and impartiality. He felt that he had a national heart, which embraces all parts of the Union. After thanking his friends for their kindness, he entered upon the discharge of the arduous and complicated duties of his station.

The oath was administered to Mr. Pennington by Mr. Phelps. The members were then sworn in by States.

THURSDAY. Feb. 2.

SENATE. Mr. Brown's resolutions were discussed by Mr. Fitch of Indiania, in which the doctrines of popular sovereignty were denounced.

He defended the course of the Democratic Senators in displacing Mr. Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and he was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Charleston on account of the injustice and unconstitutionality of his Territorial doctrines.

FRIDAY Feb. 3.

SENATE. Not in session.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Fenton a message was sent to the Senate informing that body that a quorum has assembled and chosen Mr. Pennington as Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business.

The House then proceeded to vote for a Clerk with the following result: Whole number, 221; necessary to a choice, 111; John G. Forrey had 112; Jas. C. Allen, 77; Taylor, 23; Dawson, 8. Mr. Forrey was declared elected, and he was accordingly sworn in.

Mr. H. A. Hoffman of Maryland was elected Sergeant-at-arms by a vote of 114 to 99.

Mr. Phelps asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill making appropriations for the Post Office department for the last fiscal and part of this year. The bill appropriates $1,296,000 for the deficiencies of the year ending June last, and for part of the present fiscal year; $21,000 under the law of 1836, in payment of the salaries of officers and clerks, and for the transportation of mails; the third section provides for an interest of 6 per cent. on and after the expiration of the quarter in which the mail service was rendered, and appropriates $1600 for temporary clerkhire to expedite the payment.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE. Nothing done.

HOUSE. Mr. Marston of New Hampshire was elected Doorkeeper, and Mr. Lucas of Ohio, Postmaster—both Republican nominees.

The Post Office appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment adopted—that the two million four hundred thousand therein appropriated be devoted exclusively to the compensation of post masters and clerks in their offices, mail department's special agent and the transportation of mails.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship *America* from Liverpool Jan. 14, arrived at Halifax, Feb. 2.

The *Times*, in a leader on the Italian question, says that it is now announced, almost in official language, that England and France have fully agreed to recognize and protect Central Italian States, and it rejoices at the liberal course pursued by Napuleon.

It is rumored that a majority of the French Bishops have expressed themselves ready to launch into public opposition, but Rome hesitates to give the signal.

At Vienna it is fully believed that the government intends openly and actively to interfere in Central Italy, in favor of the exiled Dukes and the Papal government.

Paris, Saturday. The *Pays* this evening says, should our information be correct, the state of affairs is daily improving, not only as regards the relations of the French government with the Holy See, but also in reference to those of England, which are continually becoming more intimate.

The Vienna *Gazette* has published an imperial decree, enacting that the testimony of Jews shall be regarded as of the same value as that of Christians. This measure is considered as preliminary to according full civil and political rights.

The Diet of Denmark has decided, by a large majority, that the bill for the separation of Church and State be read the second time.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* reports that the Papal Nuncio has said that the Pope will give up the Romagna, provided that the rest of his dominions shall be secured to him.

The London *Times*, speaking of the President's Message in regard to Mexican affairs, says there is not a question but the Americans, if they so please, can march to Mexico, nor is it to be doubted that their advance would be attended with at least the temporary benefit of tranquility. Saving British interests, we should look on such a proceeding without the least dissatisfaction, but if President Buchanan's description of Mexico is a faithful picture, it will require far more than one casual intervention to restore the country to the rank of an organized State.

A Capt. Walker, stated to be the captain of the slaver Wanderer, and who recently arrived in Liverpool under extraordinary circumstances, was under arrest in that place charged with having conspired, with others, to obtain money by false pretenses. Evidence given before the magistrate showed that Walker was treating for the purchase of a ship for a slaving expedition.

Edmund Lane and George Hires, the first and second mates of ship Anna, of New York, were under arrest in London, charged with having murdered several colored seamen during the voyage from Legona to England.

The cotton mill at Blackburn, called Swallow Steel mill containing upwards of twenty thousand spindles, had been burnt. Loss £30,000.

Late news from China states that the Chinese are reported to be making great warlike preparations.

A Bombay telegram of Dec. 27, via Aden, reports the campaign against the rebels in Nepaul all over, the rebels having all surrendered, except the Begum.

FOUR DAYS LATER. The steamer *North American*, from Liverpool Jan. 18, arrived at Portland Feb. 4th.

The only news of importance is the announcement by Louis Napoleon of the inauguration of a free trade policy in France.

The two mates of the American bark Anna, previously reported under arrest upon a charge of having caused the deaths of six colored seamen by brutal treatment, had been discharged by the magistrate on the ground that they had no jurisdiction in the case, and they had no authority to hold the accused to await a requisition from the American government under the extradition treaty. The mates had to be conveyed to their ship under protection of the police, for fear of fury of the mob.

Another case of cruelty, on board the American ship "Wizard King," which resulted in the death of the victim, had undergone investigation before a coroner in London.

Letters from Vienna fully confirm the assertion that Austria has abandoned all idea of renewing the war in Italy.

THREE DAYS LATER. The steamer *Asia* from Liverpool, Jan. 21, arrived at New York Feb. 5. Nothing later of importance. The free trade announcement of Louis Napoleon was received in England with great satisfaction.

☞ The Lewiston Falls *Journal* publishes statistics showing the shipment of boots and shoes from the Auburn Depot in 1859. The whole number of cases shipped during the year is 8007, or 636,300 pairs. Total value, $385,000. "It is probable that enough were distributed in this State by private conveyance, to make the whole value of shoes manufactured the past year about $400,000. When it is remembered that this business is all carried on by home capital, and a large part of the production flows from manual labor, it will be seen how important this manufacture is to our community."

WHOLESALE POISONING. The family of Hon. James O. Pettingill was poisoned at Adam's Basin, N Y. on Monday, 30th ult. by strychnine. The family consisted of Mr. Pettingill, his daughter, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Lewis, a nurse. It is hoped Mr. Pettingill and his daughter will recover, but there are no hopes of Mrs. Lewis getting well. A domestic in the house, named Ellen Grant has been arrested on suspicion. Nothing but circumstantial evidence has been elicited yet.

☞ Mr. Hiram Burrill of Canaan, raised the past year, on 11 1-4 acres of land 600 bushels of Barley. On one acre he raised 63 bushels, and on another 55 bushels. It is of the two rowed kind, and may be sown any time before the 15th of May. Mr. B. has also eight hogs raised on Barley, which will weigh 500 pounds each. He challenges any other man to produce evidence of so large a crop of Barley on the same amount of land, and an equal number of big porkers. Mr. B. would be happy to have the farmers and all others who feel an interest in such matters, call and examine these articles.—*Republican Clarion.*

☞ The Ellsworth *American* says that there were eight girls from the town of Hancock in that county, at work in the Pemberton Mill when the disaster happened, and they were all at work in one room, in the second story. Three of these girls arrived home Wednesday. The names of the eight are, Lydia A. Merchant, Amanda Merchant, Edith Jellison, Caroline Grant, Lovina Stratton, Veanna Stratton, Ann Crabtree, Lucy Crabtree.

TEXAS. A bill has been introduced in the Texas Legislature providing for the imprisonment of Northern preachers, teachers and drummers who may come there. Gov. Houston's message dissents completely from the secession resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature.

☞ The Lewiston Falls *Journal* says that it is now settled that a mammoth Cotton Mill, one of the largest in New England, will be built there next summer, and the foundation laid for another Mill. It is stated that Capt. A. H. Kelsey, former agent of the Water Power Co., is to have the charge of the work.

REPORTER EXPELLED. A New York despatch states that Mr. Wikoff of the New York *Herald* was on Thursday summarily expelled from the House of Representatives, at the instance of Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia.

QUEBEC AND ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY. The Portland *Advertiser* states that arrangements are nearly or quite perfected, which will ensure the resumption of work upon this road, and its completion at an early day.

HARPER'S FERRY CONSPIRATORS. The trial of Stephens, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, has commenced in Charlestown, Va. Hazlitt, another of the insurrectionists will also be tried during the present term of the same Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT. The Franklin *Patriot* understands that Mr. Amos Barker of Solon, in this State, on Tuesday, 24, fell under a sled loaded with hay, and survived his injuries but one hour and a half.

☞ In the Maine Legislature, both branches, there are 82 farmer, 34 merchants, 10 lawyers, and 6 physicians, out of 170 members. The average age of the members of the House is 49 and 4-10 years.

☞ Young Ridlon was committed to Paris jail last week on the charge of manslaughter of his schoolmate, Wadsworth. His trial will take place at the March term.

VALUATION. The following are the cities and towns which return a valuation exceeding $1,000 000 each:

Portland, $21,886,000; Bath, $6,298,650; Bangor, $5,975 601; Biddeford, $4.679,491; Saco, $3,051,026; Rockland, $2,704.071; Lewaston, $2.426 274; Augusta, $2 342 861; Thomaston, $1,891.853; Westbrook, $1,828,860; Brunswick, $1.716.101; Kennebunk, $1,675,258; Gardiner, $1.641.487; Waterville, 1 338,330; Hallowell. $1.206.380; Belfast, $1.201.539; Calais, $1.093.035; Camden, $1,062.228; Gorham, $1,031.479; Richmond, $1.029.414; Windham, $1,006.668; Buckeport, $1,003,235.

SUICIDE. Patrick Higgings, an Irishman, of Addison, committed suicide on Sunday, 25th ult., by hanging himself to a bed-post with a handkerchief. Cause supposed to be insanity brought on by intemperance.

☞ Of the Boston Boot and Shoe Market the *Reporter* says there are signs of gradual improvement. The number of buyers from the South and West is gradually increasing. The total shipment of boots and shoes for the week by rail and sea, is 10,182 cases.

☞ The furnaces in the Pembroke iron works are all run now full time. Every department about the mills is active. The proprietors are talking about adding several more double furnaces to the work.

☞ Cold Water Section, No. 12, of Cadets, was instituted at Week's Mills on Monday evening, 26th ult., of which Rev. James A Varney is W. P.; E. A. Percival, W. A.; S. L. Fletcher, S.

☞ The Bath editors had several items last week about lice. The fact only goes to show that men will talk and write of what is running in their heads.—*Rockland Democrat.*

ORDINATION. Rev. Darius Herryman, of Wayne, was set apart to the work of the gospel minister, at Oak Hill, in Litchfield, on the 8th inst.

☞ Fifteen thousand cords of hemlock bark were bought in Bangor during 1859, at an average price of $5,25, and shipped for tanning purposes.

☞ Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in a printing-office, and the compositor tells you to whistle louder—*don't do it.*

☞ A patent has been granted Washington Morgan, of Friendship, Me., for improvement in reefing fore and aft sails.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS," and has proven that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is *the* remedy, *par excellence*, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthsic, sore throat, influenza, and last, not least," consumption.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 0 to 8 00	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 50
Corn Meal,	1 05 to 1 10	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to 12 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 0	Mutton,	4 to 5
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 50	Turkeys,	12½ to 13
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	8 to 10
Corn,	90 to 1 00	Geese,	6 to 8
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Honey Seed,	11 to 14
Oats,	37 to 40	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Potatoes,	30 to 37	Red Top,	83 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	8 to 9	Hay,	12 00 to 14 00
Cooking "	40 to 50	Lime—	90 to 1 00
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	32 to 40
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	32 to 35
Cheese,	10 to 11	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 25
Eggs,	21 to 21	Hides,	6 to 6½
Lard,	14 to 16		

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices or Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET...Feb. 2.

At market, 1100 Beeves, 90 Stores, 3,200 Sheep, 152 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra, $8 00; first quality, $7 00 @ $7 75; second, $6 50 @ $0 00; third, $5 50 @ $5 75.

Working Oxen.—$85 $90, @ $100

Milch Cows.—$39 @ $50; common, $18 @ $19.

Veal Calves.—$3 00, $4 00 @ $5 00.

Yearlings—none, two yrs. old 17 @ $24; three yrs. old $24 @ 25.

Hides.—6c @ 6½ ₱ lb. *Calf Skins.*—10 @ 11c ₱ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$2 75 @ $3 00; extra $3 75 $4, @ $6

Pelts.—$1.50 @ $1.75 each.

Swine.—Spring pigs 5c @ 5½; retail 6 @ 7½. Fat Hogs, undressed none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the same per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, two thirds with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, as a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 156.

BOSTON MARKET...Feb. 4.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western at $5 25 @ $5 30; fancy brands at $5 37½ @ $5 62½; extras $5 62½ @ $6 0, and superior at $6 25 @ $8 00, ₱ barrel. Southern is quiet at $5 75 @ $9 00 for fancy; $6 25 @ $8 50 for extras; and $7 00 @ 7 50 for superior.

CORN—Yellow, 86 @ 90c; white is nominal at 84 @ 85c.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 47 @ 49c ₱ bush.

RYE—90 @ 96c per bushel.

HAY—Eastern has advanced to $20 @ $20 ₱ ton, cash.

NEW YORK MARKET...Feb. 6.

Flour—State and Western unchanged but firmer, unsound $4, a 4 75, but holders are inclined to ask more—Superfine State $5 05 a 5 30, extra State $5 30 a 5 35; round hoop Ohio, $5 45 a 5 75, common to good extra western 5.15 a 5,30; southern heavy—sales 1400 barrels—Mixed to good 5.40 a 5.65; fancy and extra 5,70 a 7 00. Canada steady—sales 200 bbls. extra, 5,40 a 6,70

Wheat, unchanged. Corn, dull. Sugar unchanged.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A QUERY.—Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and, in fact, the whole human system. Until Dr Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:—

Valuable Testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

Having made use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, } *U. S Senators from Vermont.*
WILLIAM UPHAM, }
JAMES F. SIMMONS, *U S Senator from Rhode Island.*
J. T. MORHEAD, *U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky.*
L. H. ARNOLD, *formerly Governor of Rhode Island.*
WM. WOODBRIDGE, *late Governor of Michigan.*

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has won it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COFREN, DORR & CRAIG, C. F. POTTER AND F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta; J. A. GILMAN, Hallowell, and by dealers in medicine and appointed agents throughout the State. 5

P. K.

☞ There is no medicine, at the present day, I value so high as *Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer*. I have used it in my family for years; in every instance it has proved a sovereign remedy. I tested its qualities to-day, on a severe burn, and found it all that could be desired.

A. D. MILNE, Editor of Messenger.

PORTUGUESE COLONY, July 1st, 1857.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Gentlemen—Allow me, as an eye witness of the great good which your excellent medicine, the PAIN KILLER, has done amongst the exiles of Madeira, to state for the benefit of others, that in every one, and has been for five years, the great family medicine. We have found it excellent in fever and ague, in coughs, colds, dyspepsia, chronic and inflamatory rheumatism, croup, worms, piles, nervous headache, gravel, &c , &c. The introduction of the Pain Killer has been a great blessing to the whole Colony.

MANUEL J. GONSALVES,
Minister of the Gospel, and one of the Madeirians.

Sold by all medicine dealers 2w8

Dr. L. Block,

PHYSICIAN OF CHRONIC DISEASES.
Professional Rooms, State St. corner of Green, House of Mrs. Rodgers,
AUGUSTA, Maine.
Office hours, from 9, A. M. to 9, P. M. 1y44

SAVE EXPENSE. Don't employ a physician if yourself or any of your family are suffering from burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, corns, bunions, or any similar affliction. Reddington's Russia Salve can be had for 25 cents a box, and is a sure remedy.

MARRIED.

Augusta, Feb. 3d, by Rev J. H. Ingraham, William F. Pevs to Syrene F. Pierce; Feb. 4th, by Rev E. B. Webb, Zebard F Hyson to Martha A Proctor, both of Vassalboro'.

Auburn, Rescue C. Reynolds to Kate D. Gilmore of Lewiston.

Bath, Jan. 29, Robert C. Coombs to Ann E Varney.

Bangor, Jan. 30th, Arthur C. Whitcomb of Hampden, to Elvira W Dority of Brewer.

Bloomfield, Jan. 12, Charles A. Morrill to Maria W. Lawrence of Fairfield.

Chelsea, John Burrill, Esq., of Newburyport, to Mrs. Eliza T. Arey of Frankfort

East Winthrop, Feb. 5th, by Rev. H. Pierce, Gancelo White to Pamelia A. Boyd, both of Winthrop.

Hannibal, Mo., Jan. 25th, C. S. Watkins, Jr., of Davenport, Iowa, to Mary A. Fuller of Bangor.

Lewiston, Osgood Morse to Eliza Hammond.

New York City, Dec. 27th, by Rev. Charles J. Jones, Cyrus T Bachelder of Hallowell Me. to Mary A. Keef of Moscow, Me.

Portland, Feb. 1st, Chas Kent, Esq., of Kent's Hill, to Clara, daughter of Capt. Phineas Morrill, all of Readfield.

Skowhegan, Jan. 24th, Richard Merrill of Dexter, to Jane L. Allen of Bloomfield.

Sangerville, Jan. 22d, George W. Rogers of Boston, Mass., to Maria Parsons.

San Francisco, Dec. 27th, John T. Beecroft of Beals Bar, to M Virginia Webb, daughter of Alfred W. Webb of Bangor.

Union, Jan 28th, by Rev. A. B. Lunt, Franklin W. Law to Camilla A. Robinson of Appleton; Jan. 1st, by the same, Josiah H. Butler of Thomaston, to S. Amelia Kaler of Warren.

Vienna, Jan. 28th Timothy C. Bradley to Mrs. Vashti Folsom.

Veasie, Jan. 31st, Sewall Fisher of Franklin, Mass., to Angie M. Blanchard.

Waldoboro', Jan. 23d, Zenas B. Hofses to Susan A. Gross.

DIED.

Augusta, Jan. 27th, Lydia A., wife of Samuel H. Verrill, aged 47 years.

Auburn, Jan. 12th, Wiswell Seabury, 93.

Bangor, Feb 2d, Capt. James Nelson, 35.

Bath, Jan. 28th, Emma D., wife of George Snell, 23.

Calais, Jan. 28th, Rufus Ham, 80

Iola, Wisconsin, Jan. 22d Col. Willard Bailey, 61, formerly of Waterville.

Lowell, Jan. 21st, Betsey A., daughter of Wm. and Deziah Haskell of China, 29.

Orono, Jan. 31st, Stephen B., only son of Joseph Douglass, 15.

Portland, Jan. 31st, of consumption, Mrs. J. E. Morrison, daughter of John and Anna Marsh, 26.

Levant, Jan 19, Polly, wife of Stephen Haskell, 60.

Palmyra, Jan. 11th, Fanny, wife of Rufi Wright, 64.

Unity, Jan. 28th, Mary D., wife of J F Parkhurst, and daughter of Capt Thomas and Maria Fowler, 28.

Vassalboro', Jan. 19th, Pelitah Peirce, Esq., 89 yrs. He was postmaster at South Vassalboro', 31 years. [N. H. Papers please copy.]

Waterville, Jan. 23d, Deacon John Noyes of Bangor, 81.

West Gardiner Academy.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, FEB 20th, under the care of

Z. C. TRASK as Principal,

aided by such Assistants as may be required. Competent instruction will be given in Music and Drawing.

TUITION per term of eleven weeks Common English, $3,00; Higher English, $3,50; Languages, 4,00; Drawing and Painting (extra), 2,00; Music (extra), 6,00.

Particular attention paid to those fitting for College, and those preparing themselves for Teachers.

Good board, including washing and fuel, will be furnished in private families at the low rate of $1,50 per week.

☞ To those who attend this Institution, we hope to afford such facilities as shall give satisfaction to all.

G. D. WAKEFIELD, }
J. L. SPEAR, } Board of Directors.
E. C DOUGLASS, }

January 28th, 1860. 8

Instruction in Dancing.

MRS KILBORN having returned to Augusta, would respectfully inform the inhabitants that she will open a school for Masters and Misses, and young Ladies, in the public accomplishment of Dancing. She hopes that a strict regard to good manners and deportment, will ensure her a generous share of public patronage.

Her school will commence at Winthrop Hall, on the 4th of April and will be continued on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 3 to 6 o'clock. Terms for twenty-four lessons, $6; one-half at the commencement, and the remainder at the expiration of the term.

February 21, 1860. 3w8*

Cranberry Culture.

THE subscriber has issued a circular on the Cranberry culture. He will forward them by mail, free of charge, to those desiring them. He also has the plants for sale, and will forward them by express, in a fresh state, to all parts of the United States. Bell and Washington varieties, $3 p r 1000, or $20 per 50 0 plants; Barberry and Cherry varieties, $3 per 1 00 or $11 per 5000 plants. Address J. L ST NLEY,

Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine.

Agent for Paul Chilson, Bellingham, Norfolk Co. Mass. 3w8

Notice of Foreclosure.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that the conditions specified in each of the following named mortgage deeds, have been broken, viz:—A mortgage given to me by LEROY F. AYER of Monmouth, dated June 15, 1859, and recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 221, Pag 284, of a certain parcel of land situate in said Monmouth, and being that part of the south part of lot No. 32 according to Obadiah Williams' plan, which Joseph Chandler purchased of the heirs of John Ledd by deed dated January 20, 1851, on Wilson stream, (so called,) excepting that part south of said stream, sold by said Chandler to Walter Bowers, reference being had to said mortgage deed for a more particular description.

Also a mortgage given to me by Rishworth J. Ayer of Monmouth, dated June 15 1859, and recorded in said Registry, Book 221. Page 284, of a certain parcel of land situate in said Monmouth, containing 30 acres, and is the easterly part of a lot deeded by John Waterhouse to Asa Heath, reference being had to said last named mortgage deed for a more particular description The conditions in each of the above named mortgages having been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same according to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS L. STANTON.

Monmouth, February 1st, 1860. 8

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. H. K. Baker, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors of the estate of ZEBEDEE CROSS, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, which estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-third day of January, 1860, is allowed unto said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and we will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims at the dwelling house of Warren Percival, in Vassalboro', on the twenty-third day of each of the months of May, June, and July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WARREN PERCIVAL,

Vassalboro', Feb. 3, 1860. JONATHAN CROSS. 3w8

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

JOSEPH WAITT, late of Gardiner,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 9, 1860 7* OLIVE WAITT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of

JAMES JOHNSON, late of Vassalborough,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 9, 1860 7* SAMUEL TITCOMB

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

OLIVE PARTRIDGE, late of Augusta,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

December 26, 1859 7* SAMUEL TITCOMB

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM WILSON, late of Litchfield,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 23, 1860 7* JOSEPH WHITE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of January, A. D.* 1860.

JOHN BARROWS, Administrator on the Estate of GREENLIEF BARROWS, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of January, A. D.* 1860.

HENRY DOWST, Administrator on the Estate of OZEM DOWST, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 7

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of January, A. D.* 1860.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM SAFFORD, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January,* 1860.

CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of LYMAN WENTWORTH, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

Second Hand Steam Engine for Sale.

THE Steam Engine heretofore used in the Farmer Office, not being of sufficient power for our use, is hereby off

The Muse.

[Our neighbors in Winthrop are well acquainted with that *gin-a-wine* Hibernian "sprig of shillalah," Johnny O'Daley, all the way from "Baillie James-Duff in the Emerald Isle"—social, good-natured and witty when sober, but quarrelsome and *"awfully* rantankerous" when the "*craithure is in him.*" His mad pranks, when in the latter situation, are the cause, oftentimes, for his finding quarters in the House of Correction, which he humorously calls the "Orthodox Jail. "Ooh! but he's a broth of a boy."]—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

JOHN DALEY, THE STHRAME OVER.

Who lives jist below, by the bend o' the sthrame?
Troth, who but John Daley himsel';
Wi' the brogue o' the bog on his rattlesome tongue,
An' his mischief o' wit as he whistles along,—
This neighborhood knows him fu' well.

John Daley, ye're chip o' a thrue Irish block:
Ye dhraws, as I'm Irishman can,
Contintmint and paice fro' the pip's that ye smoke;
Ye quarrels sometimes, but more often ye joke
Like the happiest man in the lan'.

No doubt ye dug ditches lang syne in Connaught,
An' thought not the toil was a burthen;
The skill that ye have, man, in work o' that kind
Wud lave a braw Yankee tin paces behind
In digging a gintleman's garthen.

I've ne'er heard ye boast o' good looks for yoursel',
Nor complin't do the ould leddy;
But the childer ye used to extol to the skies, [eyes.
Saying,"Darlints more han'some ne'er wink'd their bright
Nor gave one a smile half as puthy."

D'ye ye mind the ould pisthol ye call'd Watherloo;
The one ye kept loaded, ye said,
To dhrive fro' your house the too troublesome beaux,—
Ah, cruel John Daley, to dhrive off the beaux,
Despite ye, your daughters have wed.

There's one thing, John Daley, ye sometimes dhrink grog;
Ye act like the de'il, as they tell,
When ye dhrink to excess, ye're defiant o' men,
An' ye seem like a wild, ranting lunatic then,
An' niver John Daley himsel'.

Why d'ye do it, my hearty; I doubt not oftimes
Ye have thought that the Orthodox Jail
Was no place for a son of the Imerald Isle—
Yer pious godfather, d'ye think he would smile
To see you mew'd up in its pale?

Quit dhrinkin', I charge ye; get down not again;
Nay, sooner cut off the ould hand
Whose fingers were blown to the winds—save a stub
Left for loading the pipe, an' definse in a rub—
John Daley, ye know ye can stand.

How oft have I heard ye speak up for the faith,
In serious—no jokin'—no fun;
An' hould that the Church (give St. Peter the glory)
Goes back thru' the ages primeval an' hoary
As far as the light o' the sun.

"Yer, an' farther," said he, "else did niver John Daley
Spake thrue o' the things that he wot of;
Six thousand long years lived the Church an' saved souls
Ere the heretic Luther, ran off fro' the faul's,
Or a Protestint Bible was thought of."

I've in mind an ould sthory ye tell o' the days
When ye bowed like a saint to the cross
In the blissed ould counthry, far over the wave,
Reptile-purged by St. Patrick, (his relics God save,
Not a bone of thim knows of a loss.)

How in a Cathedral, whose dim lighted arches
Smilt hourly of incense and praise,
Down stairs ye once went wi' the praist an' a candle,
An' he said ye might see, but forbid ye to handle,
Bones o' saints who'd long numbered their days.

An' a sthrapping big door he unbolted and swung,
Whin ye saw, wi' amazement an' dread,
A dhry skileton standing eight foot in the cell,
Every bone in its place, an' adjusted so well
That, the craithure, he hardly seemed dead.

"Who is it?" quo' John. "None else," said the praist,
"Than St. Patrick, whose name we revere;"
So he closed the big door an' led on wi' the light
To a nate little cupboard, jist round to the right,
Which he opened, saying "Now, man, look here."

An' ye looked in an' saw 'twas the bones of a child
Standing jist to your waste, as ye said,
All perfect an' comely fro' toe-bone to skull,
An eye like a mouse-hole, wi' mischief as full,
Lookin' less than the ither like dead.

"An' who's this?" quo' John; an' the praist made reply:
"'Tis St Patrick, long gone to his joy."
"Two St. Patricks?" cried John. Said the praist, "Understan':
The first that ye saw was St. Patrick, the man;
An' this is St. Patrick, the boy."

Long live ye, John Daley, jist o'er by the sthrame,
Crack jokes, if ye will, till ye die;
Kape sober, an' 'scape fro' the Orthodox Jail,
Make the balance o' life bat a holiday sail—
Ye'll be wanted elsewhere by-an'-by.

The Story Teller.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

THE MURDERED CAVALIER.

A Chronicle of Old London Bridge.

CHAPTER II.—CONCLUDED.

The bright rays of the summer sun were shining in at the casement when she awoke. It was eight o'clock. Her senses were bewildered. She could not at first recollect how she came to be lying thus fully dressed, then she recollected the events of the past night. She fancied she had dreamed, and sprung off the bed. No—it was no dream! There, on the table, lay the letter, addressed, in a firm, man's handwriting, to the Right Honorable the Secretary for the Home Department. She hurriedly undressed, and re-made her toilet, and hastened down stairs. Her father and the housekeeper were awaiting her appearance at the breakfast table. The latter eyed her curiously as she entered the room; her father, who was sitting apparently deeply absorbed in gloomy thought, started from his reverie. He forced a smile of welcome to his lips as he said—

"Why, Annie, my lass, thou hast slept late this morning, but I would not have Martha disturb thee. Sit down; breakfast has been waiting this hour. Hast thou slept well? Thy face is flushed and thine eyes are heavy. Thou must cheer up, girl, or thou wilt be ill."

Annie made some trifling excuses for her tardiness, and seated herself at the table, but her heart was too full to allow her to eat, nor did either of her companions appear to possess much appetite for the meal.

As soon as all had arisen from the table, the housekeeper looked at Annie, as if claiming the promise of the previous evening, and anxious to know the contents of the letter her young mistress had received, but the young girl pretended not to observe her, and taking an opportunity to draw her father secretly aside, she related to him such particulars of the past night's adventure as she was permitted to disclose, and placed the letter to the Home Secretary in the old man's hand.

"It was rash, very rash and imprudent on thy part," said the old saddler, when he had listened to his daughter's narrative. "What would have become of me if I had lost thee too? Pray Heaven no harm come of this; but if this letter be what thou say'st it is, it must be attended to. I would fain hope, yet I can scarcely believe that it may save the poor lad's life. We will go, my daughter, thou and I, to the Secretary's office immediately. At least I will do my best endeavor for the poor youth; but it was very imprudent on thy part to trust thyself from home, alone, at night, without informing thy father of thy purpose."

The housekeeper was sorely troubled when she saw her master and his daughter set forth in a couple of sedan chairs which had been called, without informing her whither they were going. She had no doubt that their errand had some connection with the letter Annie had received from the mysterious messenger. The old lady flouted and sulked and fumed, but to no purpose. Master Wilton and his daughter departed without enlightening her as to the object of their journey.

It was ten o'clock when they reached the government offices, and a long time elapsed before they could gain admission to the Secretary. It was only by dint of the utmost perseverance, and by a disregard of contemptuous remarks and insolent and impertinent questions, that they at length succeeded in forcing a passage through the body guard of officials, and stood in the audience chamber in presence of the great man.

"What is this?" said his lordship, sternly and haughtily gazing at the old citizen as he presented the letter.

"A letter in behalf of the young man, my lord," said Master Wilton, "who is now lying in jail under sentence of the law, for the murder of Sir George Harcourt, my late good patron."

The Secretary tossed the letter aside as if it had been infected.

"Your patron?" he said. "So you are the saddler, Master Wilton, in whose house, and by whose apprentice the young gentleman was murdered. We have already been pestered sufficiently with insolent petitions for pardon. I will not listen to them; the fellow must suffer. It will be a lesson to you citizens, and you may be thankful that you yourself have escaped so easily. How came the doorkeepers to permit you to enter. I shall have them discharged. Begone this instant." He turned away, and busied himself with some official document which lay on the table.

Master Wilton was about to leave the office in despair, but Annie had picked up the letter from the floor, and tremblingly, yet earnestly, she again presented it to the notice of the Secretary.

"My lord," she said, her voice almost inarticulate through agitation, "this letter was handed me by a lady, who assured me of the innocence of John Hughes, and also of your lordship's strenuous exertions to procure the young man's pardon when you should read it." Then advancing nearer, she whispered, "*It relates to the Count de Morny.*"

The Secretary regarded her intently for a moment; then taking the letter from her hand, he tore it open, muttering to himself the while; but no sooner had his eyes glanced at its contents than his countenance changed; his hands shook to that degree that he could scarcely hold the paper, and he seemed ready to faint.

However, he recovered himself with an effort, and assuming a tone of authority, though his voice faltered, he bade her return on the following morning and he would reply to the petition.

The old citizen and his daughter then quitted the office and returned home; the former, who had not heard his daughter's whisper, marvelling at her success when he had failed, and attributing it to the Secretary's admiration of her beauty and his sympathy with the distress of one so young and so fair.

However, both were filled with hope that the letter would be successful where petitions had failed, and both were anxious for the result of the morrow's visit.

At the same hour on the following day they reappeared at the office, and were freely and instantly admitted to his lordship's presence.

"You are punctual," was his observation as they presented themselves before him. "I have looked into this matter, and have reason to believe the young man innocent. Last night I had an interview with His Majesty, and I have procured a free pardon for John Hughes. Let this proof of His Majesty's clemency be a warning to the citizens of London, henceforward, to be less turbulent and less insolent towards their superiors."

Master Wilton and Annie humbly returned thanks to the Secretary, and joyfully re-entering the sedan, they were carried to the prison, presented the king's pardon to the governor, and were admitted to the cell where the unfortunate prisoner was incarcerated.

In the course of half an hour John Hughes was freed from his irons, and a third sedan chair having been called, he returned home with his master and his youthful mistress, to whose courage and generosity he was indebted, in his turn, for his life.

A great outcry was raised at the court end of the town on account of the mistaken and ill-judged clemency—as they termed it—of His Majesty, and many predicted the utter ruin of the aristocracy and the overthrow of the constitution if the citizens were thus allowed to maltreat and murder their superiors with impunity, while so excessive was the joy of the citizens that it was only through the urgent remonstrances of the more sober and reflective amongst them that they were withheld from a triumphal demonstration in honor of John Hughes' acquittal and free pardon.

Two years elapsed, during which period nothing had been heard from Henry Dormer, for Annie had held herself bound to maintain inviolate secrecy relating to all that had passed during her interview with the unknown lady. She was the only person who believed the young man to be still living. The honest saddler and his friends had long inclined to the belief that Henry had been slain in the conflict with the court gallants, and that his body had been cast into the river Thames in order to conceal all evidence of the crime.

The saddler's old house on London Bridge had been rebuilt, and he had removed back to his old stand. John Hughes was out of his time, and was acknowledged to be an excellent workman, and as it was known that he had saved Annie's life on the night of the fire, and furthermore, strong suspicions existed that to Annie's earnest appeals to the government he owed his pardon, and an acknowledgement of his innocence of the crime of which he had been accused, nobody was greatly surprised when it was whispered abroad that John Hughes was about to lead to the altar the fair daughter of Master Wilton, the wealthy saddler and harness maker, alderman, and ex-Lord Mayor of London, and to take upon himself the management of the rapidly increasing business, Master Wilton finding that he was growing into years and needed rest.

The marriage was solemnized with great civic splendor, the old saddler giving a large dowry with his child.

Again eight years elapsed. After Annie's marriage, she had informed her husband—first binding him to secrecy—of all that had occurred on the night when she had been summoned to Westminster, and, of course, the fact of the existence of Henry Dormer, and of his having actually written the letter which led her to take the daring steps she took that night, and which resulted so happily.

They often talked of Henry and wondered what had led to his suddenly absenting himself from home, and his subsequent silence, although he must have known how anxious his friends were on his account, but they could imagine no satisfactory reason for his conduct, nor was the mystery solved until an event occurred just ten years after his disappearance, which we shall explain in another chapter.

CHAPTER III.

The Explanation, and the Reappearance of Henry Dormer, as Sir Everard Molesworth.

One day, when John Hughes—now the worshipful Master Hughes, of the honorable company of saddle and harness makers, and High Sheriff of the city of London—was seated in his shop occupied in giving directions to and superintending the labors of half a dozen apprentices and journeymen, while he put the finishing touches to a saddle of superior workmanship with his own hands—for tradesmen, however well to do, did not in those days scorn to set an example to their employees, by laboring with their own hands, and thought it a shame to be above their business—while, seated in an easy-chair in the rear of the workshop, good old Master Wilton, now infirm with years, yet still in possession of all his mental faculties, was amusing himself and passing away his time in chatting with a neighbor as aged as himself, and fair Annie Wilton—now Mrs. John Hughes, the mother of six children, yet a youthful and blooming matron still—was seated at her needlework in the back parlor, which afforded a view of the cheerful industry going forward in the shop—a serving man in gorgeous livery dismounted from his horse in front of the shop, and entering, inquired if the saddle and the set of harness which had been ordered by Sir Everard Molesworth were completed.

"Tell your worshipful master," said Master Hughes, "that they will be ready at the hour he appointed to-morrow."

"It is well," returned the groom; "my master, the worshipful Knight, will call to-morrow at twelve of the clock." And remounting his horse, he rode away.

"It is as costly and handsome a set of harness as ever I drew a needle through," said Master Hughes to his father-in-law when the serving man was gone, "and the form of the saddle is entirly different from those I am accustomed to make; still, I take it upon myself to say that the Knight will not be disappointed. I have followed the instructions he sent me to the letter."

"It is strange he did not call himself and give the necessary instructions," replied Master Wilton. "Where think you he learnt to mount such a saddle?"

"In the Indies, I trow, said Master Hughes. "As you say, it would have been more satisfactory if he had himself called occasionally and watched the progress of the work, albeit I have done my duty faithfully; but we shall know to-morrow. Our nobles and knights and gentry acquire indolent and haughty habits when they have lingered long abroad, and they say that Sir Everard Molesworth has been absent from old England these eight years at least, and that he has returned home one of the richest men in London."

The next day at twelve o'clock the saddlery and harness were completed, and Master Hughes patiently awaited the advent of Sir Everard Molesworth. Noon passed away and evening, and still he did not come. The following morning the intelligence was circulated through the city that a desperate encounter had taken place between Sir Everard Molesworth, and the Count de Morney which had resulted in the death of the latter, and that Sir Everard Molesworth had been committed to the Tower to stand his trial for murder.

"De Morney?" said Mrs. Hughes to her husband, when she heard the rumor. "I have not heard that name since that night when I received the letter from the lady which did me such good service. I wonder if this De Morney is of the same family."

"It matters not," replied Master Hughes, who prided himself upon the dignity of sturdy citizenship. "The only matter that troubles me is, that if Sir Everard gets into trouble, I shall suffer the loss of this expensive suit of harness."

The next day the news spread abroad that the duel which resulted in the death of the Count de Morney arose of a quarrel for precedence in the mall in Hyde Park devoted to the exercise of equestrians, now called "Rotten Row." It appeared that Sir Everard and the Count de Morney had met each other on horseback in a narrow part of the mall where there was scarcely room for two horsemen to ride abreast; that both had refused to back their horses; and that Sir Everard had struck heavily against the Count in passing so as to throw the latter from his seat. The Count, furious with passion, had recovered himself, and challenged the Knight to moral combat. They had met with small swords the same evening, and at the third pass, Sir Everard had run the Count through the body and killed him on the spot.

In a few days the trial came off. It was proved that the Count De Morney had been the aggressor in challenging Sir Everard, and that the duel had been conducted according to the rigid rules of chivalry. Sir Everard was honorably acquitted, and it was futhermore reported that when he quitted the court after the trial he had said, "*At length my brother's death is revenged.*" No one knew the meaning of this remark, and it created much curiosity, not only among those who heard it, but among all classes of the people.

A few days afterwards, a magnificent equipage stopped opposite the saddler's shop on London Bridge, and Sir Everard Molesworth alighted from the carriage, entered the shop, and inquired after his saddle and harness, apologizing at the same time for the unfortunate occurrence which had prevented him from being punctual to his appointment.

He was a remarkably fine looking man, not more than thirty-two or three years of age, though his complexion was bronzed by the sultry sun of India, and his cheeks and upper lip were almost concealed beneath the luxuriant growth of hair and whisker.

The saddler thought he had seen his face somewhere before, but where he could not tell. He praised the workmanship of the saddle and harness, and spoke of the nature of the work and the skill of the artisan, like one who was well acquainted with the mysteries of the craft.

Master Wilton, who was in the shop, as well as Master Hughes, were loud in his praises when he had left, after having promptly paid the bill, and even spoken of the reasonableness of the charges.

"Now that," said old Master Wilton, "is a cavalier to my mind,—one who understands well finished work, and is not sparing in his praises. He is not like those haughty gentlemen who know naught of the skill required in handicraft, yet who are always ready to find fault, and are unwilling to pay a fair price for labor."

"His features and even his voice seem strangely familiar to me," said John Hughes; "yet I know not where I have seen him. Certainly many years have elapsed since, as he has been nine years in foreign lands."

"Probably," replied the old man, "he patronized our shop when a youth, before he went abroad, though I do not recollect the name. Indeed, the name of Molesworth is strange to me and yet I thought I knew every noble and gentle family in the kingdom."

A few days later, Sir Everard again entered the shop to make some trifling purchases, which, having effected, he turned to the proprietor, and said—

"I see that you do not know me, John Hughes?"

"It strikes me," replied the saddler, "that I have seen your worship before, but where I cannot recollect. Your worship's features are certainly familiar to me."

Sir Everard smiled.

"Is Dame Hughes, your worthy wife, within!" he asked. "Beg her to come into the shop and say whether she remembers me."

John Hughes called his wife, and Sir Everard, raising his plumed hat, asked her if she recollected his features.

"Good lack!" exclaimed the honest matron, "of a surety it is—but it cannot be—yet on second thoughts I could almost swear that in the worshipful Sir Everard Molesworth I see Henry Dormer, my husband's fellow apprentice."

"Your sagacity is greater than that of your husband, and my former worthy and honored master—worthy Master Wilton," replied Sir Everard. "Truly I am none other than Henry Dormer, changed, I trust, only in name and the alterations which additional years have made, but not in my regard and friendship for my former companion and my old master."

Henry Dormer, thus returned, was welcomed by all three, though they could not help a certain deference which detracted from the heartiness of the welcome, and which he, observing, begged them to cast aside.

"I am Henry Dormer still to you," he said. "if I am Sir Everard Molesworth to others, though I most certainly plead guilty to a certain lack of courtesy toward Madame Hughes on a certain eventful night, ten years ago, when she paid a visit to my sister, at my invitation; but I was ill in bed, and that must be my excuse, though there were others which would have forbidden my making myself known at that time."

"And was that lady indeed your sister?" said Dame Hughes, in a tone of amazement.

"Yes," replied Sir Everard, "the unknown lady was my sister, and what is more, the murdered cavalier, Sir George Harcourt, was my brother."

The utmost astonishment followed this announcement, and Sir Everard, observing the surprise his words had created, said—

"If Dame Hughes and you, Master Wilton, and you too, John Hughes, my old fellow apprentice will forget for the time being that I am now Sir Everard Molesworth, and will treat me just as John Hughes and Mistress Annie and Master Wilton of former days would have treated the returned Henry Dormer, I will this evening take a dish of tea with you, and you shall learn from me how Sir George Harcourt was murdered, and how I became Sir Everard Molesworth."

The saddler and his wife and father-in-law expressed their delight at this self invitation, and that evening they took tea together in the old parlor, but slightly altered from its former appearance in the rebuilding of the house.

After the tea things were removed, and the shop was closed for the night, and spirits and hot water and pipes and tobacco had been introduced, for Sir Everard insisted upon enjoying the sight once again of the old familiar customs which he had been used to witness in his boyhood, he thus commenced—

"You all recollect the night when the cry of 'Prentices to the rescue?' was raised, and my comrade, John Hughes, unable to control himself, thrust his lantern into my hand and rushed to join in the *melee*, leaving me alone to follow my master and his daughter home? As soon as I reached the door of the house, I too set down the lanterns, and, club in hand, set off to join in the affray. I was soon struck down, severely wounded by the sword of some cavalier, which penetrated my right shoulder, and I should have been trampled to death had I not managed to crawl away from the spot and conceal myself among some piles of bricks which had been placed in readiness to erect a new building. I bandaged up the wound as best I could, and, after a while, weak as I was from loss of blood, managed to crawl homewards, and just reached the house as it was entered by the window by two youths whom I recollected to have seen in the fight. Unwilling to be seen by them, I crouched down outside the window and listened to an altercation that was going forward.

The two cavaliers who had entered the house charged Sir George Harcourt with having made use of improper language respecting their cousin, a young lady of wealth and position, to whom Sir George had recently paid his addresses, until some quarrel had arisen between the families which led to the engagement which had taken place between her and Sir George being broken off. Sir George denied that he had used improper language, and, after some violent altercation had taken place, he said that he had asserted nothing that he could not prove.

At this remark one of the cavaliers grew violently excited, and at length, in a fit of passion, he seized a knife from a table near by, which I knew belonged to my fellow apprentice, and stabbed Sir George to the heart with it. The next moment, horrified at what he had done, he flung down the lamp he held in his hand, which, I suppose, subsequently set fire to the house, and both sprung out of the window in order to make their escape. In so doing, one of them fell upon me, and we both rolled into the gutter together. The other cavalier seized me by the throat and threatened to kill me if I made the slightest noise or refused to go with them. There was nothing left to me but to comply with their demands. I accompanied them till they reached a sedan stand, when they called a sedan, compelled me to enter with them, and ordered the bearers to carry them westward.

I had fainted from weakness and loss of blood when the sedan stopped, and, still unconscious, I was carried into their house, where, it appears, they had explained for my appearance by stating to the servants that they had picked me up, wounded by robbers, in the streets. They came, shortly afterward, into the room where I lay, and, believing me to be still insensible, they conversed together, and I learnt from their conversation that it was their intention to detain me until I was sufficiently recovered to be sent on board a vessel bound for the plantations in Virginia, where I was to be held as a convict.

I was unable to speak, and while I was still lying on the couch that had been prepared for me, a young lady entered and requested of the servants to see the wounded man who had been brought in. I was pointed out to her, and she addressed me kindly and asked me several questions. It appeared that she had heard the young men express their intentions regarding me, and had taken pity upon me, and come to warn me to make my escape as soon as possible. I was, however, too weak, and, while she was still speaking, my wound commenced bleeding afresh. The lady was frightened and summoned an old woman, who lived as housekeeper in the household, to my assistance.

"You, John Hughes, are aware that I have a singular mark on my right arm. This arm was bared for the wound in my shoulder to be redressed, and as soon as the old lady saw the mark she uttered a cry of surprise, and appeared ready to faint away. However, she completed the task of bandaging the wound, and then bidding me remain quiet, she left the room. In a short time she returned with the young lady, and both plied me with various questions which I answered to the best of my ability. You, John Hughes, are aware that my parents died in my infancy and that I never knew them. It appeared and was eventually satisfactorily proved that my father was Sir Everard Harcourt, and that I was his eldest son, also that an uncle had left me sole heir to his estate upon my consenting when I reached my majority to adopt his name—that of Molesworth, in addition to my own, but that my step-mother—my father's second wife—had wanted this estate, which far exceeded in value that of the Harcourts, for her child—my half-brother George. I had, however, a sister, and a year older than myself, who had always suspected that her brother had been spirited away and had not died as had been reported; need I say that this young lady who had taken such an interest in me was that sister, and that she had recognized in me her long lost brother?

"I found that she was then visiting at the house of the Count de Morney, a distant relative, whose daughter was betrothed to her and my half-brother Sir George Harcourt. It was William de Morney, the eldest son of the count, who had in a moment of passion, caused by jealousy, plunged a knife into his friend Sir George's heart, the lady of whom Sir George had spoken with levity having preferred him to his friend de Morney.

I was removed into private apartments by the housekeeper, and my sister carefully nursed me, while some excuse was made to the de Morneys to account for my sudden disappearance.

"I had said nothing of the murder I had witnessed, for as yet I was not certain that the wound given by the elder de Morney was fatal, and I soon learnt that a sister of the brothers de Morney who was on terms of the closest friendship with Caroline Harcourt, was the affianced bride of her and my half-brother George.

On the third day, of my confinement, however, the intelligence of the death of Sir George, and of the fire in the house of my old master, caused, I had no doubt, by the fall of the lamp, and of the arrest of my brother apprentice on suspicion of being guilty of the dastardly deed was related to me. Then I confided the truth to my sister She begged me to be silent on the subject, for she was told that believing I had escaped, and fearing that I should implicate them, the brothers de Morney had procured a warrant against me as an accessory to the crime, thus rendering my evidence against them of no avail. I consented for my sister's sake, as well as my own, to remain silent, provided you, John Hughes, were acquitted. Caroline grieved over her brother's premature death, but she was only his half-sister. He had always behaved harshly to her, and as a relative she cared little for him. For my part I, of course, had no natural affection for him.

"When, however, the news reached me that my fellow apprentice had been convicted of murder, and was doomed to die, I insisted on disclosing the truth unless he was pardoned and declared innocent of the crime. My sister, also, now acknowledged that such a course had become imperative; still, for Julia de Morney's sake, as well as for the honor of the family, she was anxious, if possible, to secure the release of the accused without implicating her own friends; she confided the truth to Julia de Morney, who, while she wished to spare her brothers, was horror-stricken to learn that one of them had been the assassin of her betrothed husband.

"Many plans were proposed and rejected. It I had been known to be living, and my place of concealment ascertained, I should certainly have been arrested, and though I could have convinced the court of my innocence, I could not have done so without implicating the real assassins. The wife of his lordship, the Home Secretary, luckily was a cousin of the de Morneys, and at length it was decided that I should write to request an interview with Master Wilton's daughter, and that she should be presented with a letter stating briefly the facts to the Home Secretary, and assuring him that the murder was committed by Charles de Morney, and that the pardon of John Hughes, whose innocence could be proved, could alone prevent an exposure which would bring the assassin to the scaffold and reflect eternal disgrace on the family to which his lordship's wife belonged. Julia de Morney undertook to deliver this letter, and a relative of the family in whose discretion implicit confidence could be placed, undertook to meet Annie at St. Martin's Church, and conducted her to the house.

"The result of this scheme is known to all present. I eventually recovered my health, but the knowledge on my part of so fatal a secret, raised a feeling of suspicion and animosity against me amongst the de Morneys, and rendered my residence in England extremely unpleasant. To escape the persecution and annoyance to which I was subjected, I left the country with my sister. I suddenly found myself a wealthy man, for the estate of Sir George Harcourt, as well as those of Sir William Molesworth, together with the two baronetcies devolved upon me. I took the surname of Molesworth, according to Sir William's will, and my real baptismal name of Everard. I remained for years on the continent when my sister died. After that I travelled to the East Indies, visiting the Holy Land and Persia and even penetrating into China. Six months ago I returned to England, and found that the Count de Morney and his younger son were dead, and that the elder son had succeeded to the title and estates. This man took every occasion to insult me in such a manner that I could not openly resent the insults, until a few days since, when in reply to an insulting attempt to force me to retreat from the road in order to allow him to pass—in the presence of thousands of spectators—I was tempted to throw the Count from his horse. He challenged me to mortal combat. We met, and I ran him through the body. Thus were all the insults that I and my friends had received at his hands, as well as his base endeavor to shield himself from just punishment by basely charging me and my oldest friend with a crime of which he was alone guilty, most righteously avenged."

Sir Everard Molesworth concluded the history of his adventures since he had left the house of his former master, Master Wilton, and then said that he had purposely ordered the saddle and harness to test the skill of his former fellow apprentice, and he had resolved to call for it himself when the work was finished, in order to see if either he or the former companion of his boyhood, Mistress Annie Wilton, now Dame Hughes, would recognize him. He spent the evening with them until a late hour, and for many years was a constant visitor and a firm friend, though the prosperity of John Hughes was such as to render the baronet's patronage, or pecuniary assistance unnecessary.

The house of the saddler, John Hughes, the lower portion still occupied as a saddler's shop, by a descendant of the family, existed until the middle of the eighteenth century, when all the houses on the bridge were torn down, and the bridge was repaired and completely altered. In this condition it remained until some thirty-five years ago, when the old bridge was razed and the present costly substantial and magnificent structure was built on its site.

Thus ends the Chronicle of old London Bridge.

HARMAN'S ALE.

"Will you give me a glass, of ale, if you please?" asked a rather seedy-ish looking person with an old but well-brushed coat and almost *too* shiny a hat. It was produced by the bar-tender, creaming over the edge of the tumbler. "Thank ye," said the recipient, as he placed it to his lips. Having finished it a swallow, he smacked his lips, and said, "That is very fine ale—very. Whose *is* it?" "It is Harman's ale."—"Ah! Harman's, eh?—Well, give us another glass of it." It was done; and holding it up to the light and looking through it, the connoisseur said, "'Pon my word, it is superb ale—*superb!*—clear as Madeira. I must have some more of that. Give me a *mug* of it." The mug was furnished; but before putting it to his lips the imbiber said, "*Whose* ale did you say this was!" "Harman's," repeated the bar-tender. The mug was exhausted, and also the vocabulary of praise; and it only remained for the appreciative gentleman to say, as he wiped his mouth and went toward the door, "Harman's ale, is it? I *know* Harman very well—I shall see him *soon*, and will settle with *him* for two glasses and a mug of his incomparable brew! Good mawning!"

To Tanners and Manufacturers OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE, the undersigned, take the liberty to invite your attention to our new process of tanning, viz:—With Sweet Fern, patented Oct. 13th, 1858. We claim and have demonstrated the fact, that our process of tanning is superior to any process known in this or any other country at the present time. The material we use in our process, is cheaper than any other material now in use; for the following reasons, viz:—It produces an article of leather, equal in all respects, and superior in some, to either French or German leather, and consequently the leather will bring twenty-five per cent. more than leather tanned with bark. It is as cheap as bark at two dollars per cord, as applied by our process to the purposes of tanning.

The time occupied in tanning is not over one fourth of the time occupied in the process of tanning with bark.

A Tannery can be built with one-fourth the expense that a tannery can be to tan the same amount of leather with bark. We use no power for grinding and all other power is unnecessary except for preparing and fitting the hides and skins, which is done in the usual way

It is equally adapted to all kinds of tanning, producing wax, sole, harness or hand, superior to Hemlock or Oak. We tan calf skins 10 lbs. average in ten days, wax in thirty days, sole, hand and harness in sixty days, of the qualities above mentioned.

Our process produces greater weight than can be produced by any other material, producing an article of leather of the same quality.

Our process requires not over one-fourth the labor to produce the same amount of leather that it does by the bark process.

Tanneries are in full operation at Branch Mills, China; and at South China, where the operations can be witnessed by those who desire information relative to the subject, and at which places, leather and skins are kept on hand for sale, and where specimens can at all times be seen

The leather has been in use one year, and has given universal satisfaction, especially in the quality of durability, and in its being water proof. The complexion and the appearance of the leath r and the numerous certificates in our possession, will satisfy the most incredulous that the leather is all we claim it to be.

We say we challenge investigation, and presume we hazard nothing in saying (when we take into account the amount of hides tanned in New England and New York, the amount of leather consumed in the United States, the scarcity of Bark and high price of other tanning materials, necessarily rendering the leather at a high price, making it very expensive to the consumer), that our discovery must ultimately prove of vast public benefit, not only to the producer and consumer of leather, but to the agricultural world, as Fern can be cultivated, if need be, as well as grass or grain. A substitute for bark has long been wanted; time and money have been spent in experimenting to make this discovery We claim, that, after having spent years in investigation, to have made the desired discovery, and we again say that we think we hazard nothing in reputation when we declare that the material is abundant, growing extensively in New England and in most parts of the United States.

We are now prepared to sell individual and territorial rights. All communications addressed to HARRINGTON & RUSSELL, at South China or at Palermo, will be promptly attended to.

South China, Aug. 1859. HARRINGTON & RUSSELL. 6m36

THE GREAT BENEFACTOR OF THE HOUSEHOLD!

STEWART'S Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing COOKING STOVE!

FOR Wood or Coal. With or without Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet. Improved 1859, with new and extra large Flues!

THE STEWART STOVE
Is the only true Economist among Cooking Stoves.
THE STEWART STOVE
Operates to Perfection with Bituminous Coal.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will pay for itself in saving of fuel every three years.
THE STEWART STOVE
Does all sorts of Cooking at the same time and also gives you plenty of hot water, and a warming closet, without cost.
THE STEWART STOVE
Combines the entire knowledge of a veteran inventor of 25 years experience.
THE STEWART STOVE
Bakes perfectly on top and in oven, and roasts in front, all at the same time.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will do twice the work of any other stove, with the same sized oven.
THE STEWART STOVE
Cooks meat and pastry together without imparting the flavor of one to the other.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will last twenty years. Many are now in use that were purchased fifteen and twenty years ago. Although costing more at first, it is in the end cheaper than any common Stove.
THE STEWART STOVE
Is the article suited to every family—it will aid in promoting luxury with economy While it will be found an invaluable servant in the houses of the wealthy, it will also prove a Good Samaritan in securing comfort and happiness to the families of the poor. To those in moderate circumstances it makes itself indispensable by its labor saving and economical qualities.

JOHN W. CHASE,
38 Sole Agent for the Stewart Stove, Augusta,

STATIONERY PACKAGES.

STATIONERY PACKAGES.

The Best in the Market.

The Cheapest in the Market.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FULFILLED.

Agents in the field can obtain their Stationery of us cheaper than of any other concern in Maine.

ALBERT B. HALL & CO. 4

Farm and Stock for Sale.

I AM now offering for sale my farm, pleasantly situated in the town of Strong, two miles from Strong Village, in the County of Franklin, and three miles from Farmington Hill, the present terminus of the Railroad, and two miles from the line of the contemplated extension of said road.

Said Farm consists of 200 acres of land divided into PASTURE, MOWING AND TILLAGE GROUNDS, together with 50 acres of wood-land, and 4 acres of young orchard, with a good opening for a crop next year; has about 800 rods of stone wall; ample and convenient dwelling, wood and hour houses; two large barns, shed and sheep-house in good repair, and as a stock and wheat farm, and for convenience to mills, &c., is equalled by few farms in this vicinity.

My stock, all of which is likely, consists of one yoke of oxen, 7 years old; one yoke of Durhams, 3 years old; one grade cow; one Durham cow, 3 years old; three grade heifers, 2 years old; 2 yoke grade steers, 1 year old; 2 Durham heifer calves; 2 Durham bull calves; 1 mare, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 year-old; 1 horse, 3 years old; 80 sheep; 75 tons of hay; sleigh, wagon and harness, farming utensils, &c.

TERMS—For farm, $1000 cash, and liberal credit for balance. Stock, hay, &c., cash.

47 H. W. WORMELL.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Alna, and about three-fourths of a mile north west of the head of the tide on the west side of the Sheepscot river, containing 75 acres of good land, equally divided into

MOWING, TILLAGE AND PASTURAGE!

cuts 35 tons of hay; has a good orchard, mostly engrafted fruit; the buildings are very good. Said farm is located within three-fourths of a mile of two stores, three-fourths of a mile of a saw and two grist-mills; about the same distance from meeting and school-house, and within nine miles of Damariscotta, Wiscasset, and Richmond villages, and two of Gardiner, where good markets may always be found. There is, also, a good shingle mill on the farm which will saw three M shingles every day in the year. Call and examine for yourselves.

The above property will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

Alna, Nov. 24, 1859. 50tf DAVID C. POTTLE.

Farm for Sale.

SAID Farm is situated in Farmingdale, about 3½ miles from Hallowell and 4½ from Gardiner. Is pleasantly located on the Litchfield road, in the neighborhood of a good school, contains about 80 acres of land, of which about 20 are wood The pasturage is good and well supplied with water. The farm cuts about 15 tons of hay, has an orchard of about 75 trees. There is a valuable muck interval on the place, accessible to the tillage land, partly ditched and drained. The buildings consist of a one story house carriage house, barn, &c.

For further particulars enquire on the premises of the subscriber. E. CANNON.

Farmingdale, April 11, 1859. 17tf

New Millinery for Fall and Winter.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies of Augusta and vicinity that they have received and shall continue to receive during the season a full assortment of

BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

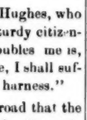
MISS HOWE still remains Superintendent of our millinery department

Country Milliners supplied at low rates.

☞ A new entrance has been opened from the street, for access to the Millinery Department. W JOSEPH & CO.

Sept. 1859. 41

FAIRBANKS'



CELEBRATED
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL AND STORE
SCALES
OF EVERY VARIETY.
FAIRBANKS & BROWN,
34 KILBY STREET, BOSTON

For sale in Augusta by S. S. BROOKS. 1y18

WM. N. FISHER,
FILE MANUFACTURER,
CLINTON, Maine.

Old Files and Rasps Re-Cut.

☞ Orders by Express or Otherwise Promptly Attended to 46tf

Call and See!

IF YOU want any article that you *cannot* find, or if you can, do not purchase until you call at PARSONS', just above the bridge. He has just returned from BOSTON with a large stock of Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware; Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, Paper Hangings, and in fact every article that was *ever seen* in a Variety Store, you will find in HIS, which, together with his former full stock, makes it decidedly the best place to purchase anything you want there is on the river.

JOHN PARSONS,
Augusta, May, 1859. 20 No 9 Bridges Block.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large lot